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22 September 1982

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BRIEFS

BLAIR ATHOL COAL PROJECT--A group of 16 major international banks have signed an agreement with 3 Australian companies to provide about \$A 450 million to fund the Blair Athol Coal project in Central Queensland. The package borrowed from overseas will cover most of the expected capital expenditure on the project thought to be about \$A 500 million. Last year, the joint venture signed sale contracts with the Japanese Electric Power Development Company and the Japan Coal Development Company for the supply of 72 million tons of fuel coal to Japanese power stations over the next 15 years. [BK151055 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Aug 82]

APPROVAL FOR URANIUM MINE--The final approval was given today for mining of the rich Jabiluka uranium deposit in the northern territory. Jabiluka is one of the richest uranium deposits in the world and since its discovery in 1971, lengthy negotiations have taken place with traditional aboriginal land owners who signed a mining agreement only last month. The mine is expected to earn about \$300 million a year in exports of uranium ore. [BK151055 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Aug 82]

NEW QUEENSLAND GAS DISCOVERY--A natural gas find with a flow rate of nearly 10 million cubic feet of gas a day had been reported from far southwest Queensland. A spokesman for Total Australia Limited, one of the partners in the Karmona East No 1 well, described the flow as encouraging. The latest find is situated in the Cooper Basin, about 60 kilometers northwest of the Jackson oilfield. [BK151055 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Aug 82]

QUEENSLAND ALUMINUM SMELTER--Australia's first aluminum smelter built specifically to supply the export market has been officially opened at Gladstone on the central Queensland coast. It has been built by a consortium of companies including COMALCO and Japanese and American interests. The smelter's production capacity by early next year will reach 100,000 tons and by early 1984, more than 200,000 tons. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 HMT 20 Aug 82 BK]

DROUGHT CONDITIONS WORSEN--The drought throughout eastern Australia continues to worsen. From 1 September, most of New South Wales will be declared drought stricken. As more states report a rapid deterioration in the situation, the prime minister, Mr Fraser, has requested a special conference of state and federal ministers to discuss the drought. The meeting is scheduled to be held

in Melbourne early next week. In Sydney, the New South Wales agriculture minister, Mr Hallam, estimated that the overall loss of the state's economy would be more than \$1,500 million; that's about the same in American dollars. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 30 Aug 82 BK]

CROP DAMAGE FROM DROUGHT--The National Farmers Federation estimate that the cost in lost agricultural production of the drought affecting a large area of Australia will amount to more than \$2 billion. In its submission to the federal government, the federation says that previous assessments of the effects of the drought are proving conservative. It estimates that a fall of one third in Australia's winter grain production will make up half the total cost of lost production. It says there will be an estimated fall of 5 percent in livestock numbers with the loss of 5.5 million sheep and 1 million cattle over the next 12 months. [Text] [BK041307 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 2 Sep 82]

WHEAT PRODUCTION ESTIMATE--The Australian Wheat Board has again dropped its estimate of the country's wheat production in the harvest that starts later this year. The latest harvest estimate is between 9 and 10 million tons--down from an estimate released less than 1 month ago between 10 and 11 million tons. The wheat board's general manager, Max Moore-Wilton, says it is a matter of great concern that the continued absence of good rains has severely affected harvest estimates, particularly in the eastern states. He says if the board's latest estimate is correct, great strain will be placed on wheat farmers and the adverse effects will spread throughout the rural communities and the economy. Meanwhile, the board has announced further wheat sales to New Zealand and Japan. The sale of an extra 10,000 tons brings the total sales to New Zealand this year to 70,500 tons. A spokesman for the board said New Zealand usually bought about 60,000 tons of Australian wheat a year, but this could increase by 50,000 tons because of a higher than normal proportion of flood damage and crop disease in New Zealand. Japan's food agency has bought a further 47,500 tons of wheat to bring the total bought from Australia this year to more than 700,000 tons. [Text] [BK041307 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 2 Sep 82]

INDUSTRIAL, MINING PROJECTS REPORT--Figures just released show that mining and manufacturing projects in Australia worth \$117 billion were deferred or abandoned in the 6 months to the end of last June. However, for the same period, the Department of Industry and Commerce identified new projects worth \$2.3 billion. The Australian dollar is worth slightly less than the American. The total remaining costs of projects that are committed or in final planning stages fell to \$32 billion in June--\$800 million below the figure for last December. Acting Minister for Industry and Commerce Fife says that the value of projects at this stage had held up well despite the deterioration in the world economy. He said the major losses in the past 6 months had been the abandonment of the Lochinvar aluminum smelter project in New South Wales and the deferment of the Alcoa aluminum smelter under construction in Victoria. However, there had been the advancement of coal mining projects at Singleton in New South Wales and at Kingston in South Australia, as well as a new silicon metal plant at Geelong in Victoria. [Text] [BK071255 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Sep 82]

DEFENSE INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT URGED--The minister for defense support, Mr Viner, says it is now more important than ever that Australia develop its own defense industry capability. Speaking in Melbourne, Mr Viner said there was an obvious need for Australia to reduce its dependence on foreign defense manufacturers. He was speaking at the handing over of the first radio navigation unit to be produced in Australia under an agreement between the federal government and (Rockwell-Collins), the Australian arm of the American electronics firm, Rockwell International. The units will be installed in such aircraft as the (Mackie) trainer, the Mirage, and the air force's new combat plane, the F-18. The project to make the units will be worth about \$10 million over the next 10 years. [Text] [BK101044 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0390 GMT 10 Sep 82]

CSO: 4220/350

FIJI

BRIEFS

PACIFIC REGIONAL ADVISORY SERVICE---A new regional advisory service for the Pacific has been set up at the headquarters of the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation in Suva. The new service is designed to help and encourage the exchange of skilled workers between countries in the region. A Radio Australia correspondent in Suva says it will also maintain a systematic register of the range of skills available to island countries from other Pacific nations. The Pacific Regional Advisory Service is headed by the former Papua New Guinea High Commissioner to Fiji, Dr (Akotua). The new service is being financed by Australia and London-based Commonwealth Secretariat. [Text] [BK071255 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Sep 82]

CSO: 4200/350

## BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON INDONESIAN PERSONALITIES

[Unless otherwise noted, the following information on Indonesian personalities has been extracted from Indonesian language sources published in Jakarta.]

**MAJ GEN AEDUL AZIZ BUSTAM**—Maj Gen Abdul Aziz Bustam, Indonesian ambassador to Papua New Guinea, died on Friday, 16 July 1982, at 8:50 local time in Manila. The deceased had undergone a kidney operation on 19 June 1982 at Makati Medical center in Manila which was successful, but later on heart and lung complications developed. The remains of the deceased will be returned from Manila on 17 July and are expected to arrive in Jakarta at 9:00 local time. He will be buried in Jakarta on 18 July. The deceased was born on 6 June 1926. He held 14 service medals and decorations. His military training included the Army Staff and Command School, the Army Staff and Command School in the U. S. at Ft Leavenworth, and the Defense Management Course in the United States. He served as commander of Military Region XIV/Hasanuddin, commanding general of the Development and Training Command [KORANGDIKLAT] in Bandung, assistant for reserve forces to the Army chief of staff, and assistant for reserve forces to the Ministry of Defense and Security. He was a member of the Indonesian Delegation in the boundary negotiations with Malaysia and was a senior adviser of the Indonesian Delegation at the Law of the Sea Conference at the United Nations center in Geneva. [Text] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 17 Jul 82 p 12] 5170

**NEW APPOINTMENTS TO VICE PRESIDENT'S STAFF**—Minister and State Secretary Dr Soedharmomo on Thursday [6 August] installed H Ferdy Salim as secretary to Vice President Adam Malik, replacing the former incumbent, Alex Alatas. The installation ceremony was based on Presidential Decision Letter No 109/M/1982 dated 30 June. On the same occasion the minister and state secretary also installed in office new officials in the presidential office, based on the same decision letter. The new officials are Dr Siradj as chief of the palace household of the vice president, Dr Soesilo as chief of the Bureau of General Affairs of the Secretariat of the Vice President, Dr Subarna Kartadireja as deputy assistant in the economic and financial section under the assistant to the vice president, Dr Hartanto as chief of the Bureau of General Affairs in the Cabinet Secretariat, Mujahidin Syah as deputy assistant in the evaluation and supervisory cooperation section, Lt Col (Infantry) Rukwan Rivai as deputy assistant minister and state secretary for special research and



development affairs. The previous post of the new secretary to the vice president, Ferdy Salim, was that of Indonesian ambassador to Egypt. He had also previously served as ambassador to a number of Latin American countries. [Text] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 6 Aug 82 p 12] 5170

BRIG GEN (RETIRED) H MUCHLIS SUGIANTO--The remains of Brig Gen (Retired H Muchlis Sugianto, who was 57 when he died, was buried in Surabaya Heroes Cemetery on Sunday afternoon [2 August]. The former chairman of the East Java Provincial Council died Saturday evening [1 August] at "Gatot Soebroto" Army Hospital in Jakarta, after spending some time in the hospital. Until his death he was secretary general of GOLKAR [Functional Group Association], a post he had held since 1977. The deceased leaves a wife and four children. [Excerpt] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 3 Aug 82 p 12] 5170

DR BOESYIRI SOERYOWINOTO--The governor of Irian Jaya, Dr Boesyiri Soeryowinoto, died on Wednesday [5 August] at Todai Hospital in Tokyo. Boesyiri left Jakarta on Tuesday evening [4 August] accompanied by his wife, Mrs Enny Boesyiri, a son, and his private secretary, Suryanto, for medical treatment in Tokyo. The deceased suffered from a liver ailment. His departure for Tokyo this time was to undergo surgery on his gall bladder to remove a number of gall stones. The family of the deceased stated that his remains would be brought back to Jakarta on Thursday [6 August] and buried in Kalibata Heroes Cemetery on Friday [7 August]. The deceased leaves a wife, five sons, and four daughters. The youngest son is 16. The eldest son, Harry, is married and lives in Jayapura. One daughter is married and lives in Jakarta. The late Dr Boesyiri Soeryowinoto was born in Batu Mamar (Madura) on 24 November 1925. Before being installed in office as governor of Irian Jaya on 20 January 1981 he was Indonesian ambassador to Papua Niugini. During his career he was chief of staff of Military Region XV/Pattimura, commander of Military Region XV/Pattimura, director general of transmigration affairs, and secretary general of the ministry of Manpower and Transmigration. [Excerpt] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 5 Aug 82 p 1] 5170

CSO: 4213/79



AUTHORITIES CALL FOR NATIONAL EFFORT AGAINST PKI THREAT

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 11 Aug 82 pp 1, 8

[Article: "54,000 Former Communist Detainees Living in Society: Vigilance Against the Subversive Danger Should Not Be considered a 'Nightmare'"]

[Excerpts] Jakarta, HARIAN UMUM AB--The commander of Operation Tertib [Operation Law and Order], Admiral Sudomo, has declared that vigilance against the latent danger of left-wing subversion is not exclusively a matter for the security approach which deliberately looks for it, nor should it be looked on as a "nightmare." Instead, this is really a fact which requires national vigilance.

Speaking before the Seminar on the Development of Communications and Supervision of Former Detainees of the G.30.S/PKI [Abortive Communist coup attempt of 1965] on Tuesday [11 August] at Hotel Kartika Chandra in Jakarta, the commander of Operation Tertib said that what was meant by the latent danger of left-wing subversion was the question of communism, which involves former criminals and detainees of the G.30.S/PKI. They are 544,000 in number who are now spread around the community since they were released between 1975 and 1979.

Admiral Sudomo said that it is an historical fact that the PKI [Indonesian Communist Party] on two occasions has carried out bloody coups d'etat that failed with the loss of many lives. The first coup was the Madiun uprising of 1948, and the second coup took place on 30 September 1965. "We don't want it to happen a third time," he said.

He said that up to the present there are still communist remnants who have not yet been arrested. In his view, in the "underground" communist movement there is a "special bureau" and an "F List." They work in "cells" whose members do not know each other. The Special Bureau tries to infiltrate the Indonesian Armed Forces, while the "F List" is an effort to infiltrate the ranks of state employees.

In addition it is still necessary to continue vigilance toward 544,000 former criminals and detainees of the B.30.S/PKI who are now living in the community. The total number of former convicts is 1,000 people. The number of Group B detainees is 33,000. The Group C category, whose members have already been released, includes 510,000 people.

Former detainees in Group B in particular are spread out throughout Indonesia. In Sumatra there are 4,749 in this group. In Java there are 21,840, among whom the largest number, or 9,000 people, live in Central Java. In Kalimantan there are 2,829; in Sulawesi, 2,187; in Nusatenggara, 435; in Maluku, 1,033; and in Irian Jaya, 28 people

According to Sudomo, at present there are still PKI leaders who are overseas and who do not dare return home. If they return home to Indonesia they will certainly be interrogated and their cases handled through the courts. This is also the case with the remnants of the FRETILIN [East Timor Independence Front] in East Timor, although from the military point of view their movement no longer has any meaning.

He also asked that attention be paid to the underground PKI activity, which may be oriented toward and may be cooperating with foreign groups. This is because the People's Republic of China and Vietnam appear to be continuing to make an effort to help the communist movement in Southeast Asia. He also recalled that there were remnants of communist groups along the frontier of Kalimantan and the state of Sarawak, Malaysia.

Admiral Sudomo recalled that, on the basis of the facts, it was clear that vigilance toward the latent danger of PKI subversion was absolutely required. He said that at present the people were saying that such vigilance was only something which was put on for appearance's sake and was like seeing ghosts at night. However, such people who say they don't know all the facts, and if something happened, then there would be a process of everyone accusing everyone else.

Regarding the subversive threat the government has tried to handle it with the six basic steps taken since 1974, or before the G.30.S/PKI detainees were released. This course of action is known as "Operation Patriotism" [Ksatria].

National stability in all sectors is absolutely required, because subversion from the left or the right, in seeking to reach its goals, always makes use of unstable situations or creates unstable national conditions. Furthermore the establishment of a just and progressive society should be accelerated. For poverty is a fertile field for the development of communism.

The system for developing and maintaining vigilance toward former communist criminals and detainees needs to be continued in an integral way. That is, there should be coordination between the regional governments, the Indonesian Police, the Special Branch, and so forth. It is further necessary to increase the national resiliency of the community in the ideological sphere so that the people can reject communist thinking, through training courses such as the P4 [Pancasila Indoctrination Course] and supplementary national vigilance courses concerning the latent communist danger. The last-mentioned course is necessary so that we can know what the communist modus operandi is in all of their activity. Wiping out PKI remnants both in the government service, the Indonesian Armed Forces, and in the community at large needs to be continued. In addition Admiral Sudomo considers it necessary to form and

develop a center for the study of communist strategic doctrine and its implementation, as well as working with international and regional centers engaged in such study.

However, that may be, the commander of the Security and Order Command [KOPKAMTIB] does not yet see any clear evidence which would indicate that the PKI has again become active. He admitted that there are indications in that direction, in the form of robberies in Central Java to obtain funds, a demonstration of trishaw drivers in Surabaya, and infiltration in the campaign for the last general elections. However, all of that was broken up before they could be any farther. "However, this does not mean that in the present situation we are secure from the PKI," he said again.

The four-star admiral said that the freeing of former communist criminals and detainees means that they are as free as anyone else in society. However, they must be watched in such a way that they know they are watched, even though shadowing them does not show. They must also be handled in such a way as to provide assurance that they will not carry on political activity and advance the cause of communist ideology.

The movements of all groups of former convicts and detainees must be known. They may go from one province to another, provided they obtain a permit stating where they are going and when they are returning. Every sub-district [kelurahan] must have a list of these people, together with a complete biography of each one. Supervision can only be effective if the administrative activity which is its foundation has been put in place.

To those attending the communications seminar, consisting of officials of regional governments, the Indonesian Police, and Special Branch, and the Attorney General's Office, the commander of KOPKAMTIB asked that a list be made of the former detainees who do not have a job as yet. They need to get jobs such as in projects which have a great deal of work, in development companies, and in the professions.

According to Admiral Sudomo, those who have professions, for example as journalists, doctors, lawyers, or teachers, may carry on their professions. However, there are limits in the sense that they cannot continue to spread communist ideology. In the same way contractors shouldn't be afraid to employ them, provided they report them to the authorities so that supervision is easy. The reason for this is that those who have no job will easily be influenced by irresponsible groups.

The commander of KOPKAMTIB also asked that whenever a political development occurs it should immediately be looked into to determine whether there are subversive elements involved. An investigation should also be made as to whether there are any new groups involved, especially from the PKI, and how far their activity has gone.

He said that this was because in theory the return of the PKI to activity will bring out new members. However, these new members have not yet appeared, although the possibility cannot be excluded that they are now overseas.

ANTI-CORRUPTION STAFF SAVES RP 700 BILLION

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 9 Aug 82 pp 1, 7

[Article: "Rp 700 Billion in State Funds Saved; Action Taken Against Thousands of State Employees"]

[Excerpts] Jakarta, HARIAN UMUM AB--Over the past 5 years the central and regional offices of Operation Tertib [Law and Order] have saved about Rp 400 billion in state funds, while similar law and order campaigns in the various government ministries have saved about Rp 300 billion. In addition action has been taken against thousands of state employees who have misused their positions. This was stated by the chairman of the central office of Operation Tertib, Admiral Sudomo, on Saturday [8 August] at a working meeting of Operation Tertib inspectors throughout Indonesia in Jakarta.

The 3-day working meeting was attended by 129 Operation Tertib inspectors, both civilian and military, in government ministries and in regional governments. Beside reviewing the results of their work up to now the meeting also decided on steps to increase their supervisory activity in the future.

According to Admiral Sudomo, seen from the point of view of results, Operation Tertib has been provided with considerable momentum from the efforts of the government, in the framework of the Panca Tertib [Five Principles of the Law and Order Campaign], as evidence of the government's determination to wipe out corruption. He said: "Operation Tertib has become a preventive factor for people who are considering violating the law in a variety of areas." The chairman of Operation Tertib declared that the effort to wipe out illegal tax collection activity (Pungli) will have first priority in the near future. This is because such illegal tax collections directly affect the community as a whole.

Functional law and order activity is carried on by the ministries concerned, while the central Operation Tertib staff only provides technical, operational help and the assistance of Operation Tertib inspectors. Later on the central Operation Tertib staff will carry out operations itself, aimed at strategically vital targets. That is, involving the interests of the people as a whole, directly involving the prestige of the government, and where the size of the case of violation of the law is a factor.

Sudomo went on to declare that there is a difference between corruption and illegal tax collections, which are often equated. Corrupt activity involves violations of the law by government employees to obtain money, social advantages, or the appearance of law in a prohibited way. Social advantages can take the form of money or legality in the form of status. Therefore, in terms of criminal activity corruption contains an element of self-enrichment.

Meanwhile, illegal tax collections involve prohibited collections of money which are not based on an official government regulation or a prohibited payment for the services of an administrative nature by a government employee in serving the people.

5170

CSO: 4213/77



REORGANIZATION IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT EXPLAINED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 31 Jul 82 p 12

[Excerpts] Minister of Foreign Affairs Mochtar Kusumaatmadja made note of the fact that protection of Indonesian citizens abroad was being stepped up. This is related to the supervision of our citizens abroad so that they do not get "washed away" in the culture of the society in which they are living and that they continue to be oriented to the national culture.

The foreign minister made this statement in a speech given upon the installation of nine consuls general and consuls/chiefs of Indonesian missions abroad. During the ceremony, which took place at the Department of Foreign Affairs office in Jakarta Friday, 10 echelon II-a officials were also installed.

Four of those nine Indonesian missions abroad are new, namely Vancouver, Toronto, Chicago and Marseilles. The other five are missions already in place, namely Los Angeles, New York, Davao, San Francisco and Penang.

The foreign minister said further that in view of the unstable state of international developments, the Department of Foreign Affairs' revised organizational structure has been formed, based on Presidential Executive Order No 15, 1982. The reason for this is that the organizational structure fashioned in 1974 cannot now conform to and support the mission of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

This revision covers the following: First, the ASEAN National Secretariat has been fully integrated with the Department of Foreign Affairs. Second, the Directorate General for Foreign Relations Security has been changed to the Directorate General for Foreign Sociocultural Relations and Information. In this directorate general a new element has been included, namely the section for the supervision of the Indonesian community. The purpose of this is so that Indonesian citizens do not lose their orientation to national interests and culture. Third, a new Directorate for Economic Relations Among Developing Countries has been formed in the Directorate General for Foreign Economic Relations (HEIN). It was created since cooperation among the developing countries is most important in supporting foreign policy. Fourth, one additional bureau has been added in the

province of the Secretariat General, namely the Planning Bureau. Its tasks is to conduct all of the department's planning, with the special responsibility of supporting efforts to recruit foreign service officials. And fifth, an Inspectorate of Supply has been formed. This is an addition in the province of the Inspectorate General.

The officials who were installed as consuls general/heads of mission were as follows: Drs Haringun Hardjotanojo, 47, as consul general in Los Angeles (United States), Drs Rudy Lengkong in New York (United States) and (Inf) Col (Ret) J. W. Damanik in Davao (the Philippines). Those installed as consuls/heads of mission were: Drs Abdul Aziz in Vancouver (Canada), Theofilus Nababan, SH, 54, in Marseilles (France), Drs Soetedja Kartawidjaja, MA, 47, in Toronto (Canada), R. Eddy Soehardi, 51, in Chicago (United States), Chaidir in San Francisco (United States) and (CPM) [Military Police Corps] Col (Ret) Rachmat Prawirasasmita in Penang (Malaysia).

Echelon II-a officials who were installed were: Kasman P. H. Siahaan as secretary of the Directorate General of Foreign Sociocultural Relations and Information, Drs Wisber Loeis as director of the International Organization, Ambiar Tamala as secretary of the Directorate General for Protocol and Consular Affairs, Drs J. B. Sudarmanto Kadarisman as protocol director, A. A. Murtadho as director of diplomatic facilities, Drs Sukarno Hardjosudarno as head of the Planning Bureau, Rusli Djohari, BcKn, as head of the Bureau of Supply, R. A. Hidayat Kusumanegara, MA, as personnel inspector, P. K. T. Parengkuan as supply inspector and Jacob Piy as director of technical cooperation and economic services.

9792

CSO: 4213/75

## AIRFIELDS, AIR TRANSPORT IN IRIAN JAYA

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 20 Jul 82 p 9

[Text] Development activities in Irian Jaya since before the 5-year plans until the 3rd year of the Third Five-Year Development Plan have been carried out continuously in order to achieve the ultimate goal of a just and prosperous society.

The field of communications, particularly the sub-sector of air communications, is playing a very important and decisive role in this province's development, to the remote villages in the interior.

According to M. Panggabean, SH, office chief of Region V, Air Communications Directorate General for the Province of Irian Jaya, during the second 5-year plan, passenger and cargo traffic rose an average of 18 percent per year. The reason for this was development activity and the upgrading of airport facilities and infrastructure.

There now are 4 airports in Irian Jaya for accommodating aircraft having cargo capacities of more than 8 tons. There are 5 airports for capacities under 8 tons plus approximately 200 for aircraft like the Cessna and Twin Otter, including the pioneer airfields spread throughout the 9 districts. Of that total, 18 runways have been upgraded from landing strips for Cessna types of aircraft to runways on which Twin Otters (DHC-6's) can land.

At the beginning of the Second Five-Year Development Plan, this region still had leftover World War II DC-3's (Dakotas). That fleet has been replaced with Fokker (F-27) and Twin Otter aircraft.

Currently the flight path for GIA [Garuda Indonesian Airways] service to and from Irian Jaya is as follows: Sentani-Biak RT [round trip] by F-27, Biak-Ujungpandang RT by DC-9, Sentani-Timika-Ambon by F-27, Sentani-Biak-Sorong-Ambon RT by Fokker-28 (F-28) and Biak-Timika-Sentani by F-28.

Air transport service to the interior is handled by PT MNA's [Merpati Nusantara Airlines] Twin Otters and other light aircraft, including transport undertaken by the government, private concerns or missionaries, and also by Indonesian Air Force Hercules aircraft.



Since the beginning of the Third Five-Year Development Plan, the government has increased the airstrip capability for F-27's and F-28's, including the Merauke airport, which now is in the process of being completed.

Irian Jaya is the province having the most airfields in Indonesia, with 258 altogether. These have been developed by the government, the community and missionaries, who are active in the field of religious training.

Of that number, 33 are owned by the government and 201 by missionaries. Six others, spread throughout the 9 provincial districts, are privately owned by the inhabitants.

F-27 aircraft are able to land at each of the following airfields: Mokmer, Biak, Sentani, Jayapura, Nibire, Fak Fak (Timika), Rendani, Manokwari, Sorong, Merauke and the Wamena airfield in Jayawijaya District.

F-28 aircraft can land at Sentani, Jefman (Sorong) and Timika/Tembagapura. DC-9's, DC-10's and the Airbus A300 can land at the Mokmer-Biak airport.

F-27 aircraft cannot yet land at the Serui airfield in Yapen Waropen District and the Torea airfield in Fak Fak District.

Since 1975-76, F-28 aircraft have been able to land at the Sentani/Jayapura airport. It is now planned to upgrade this facility to accommodate DC-9's

This is very significant for this provincial city's airport, so that it can handle the flow of passengers and goods for domestic and foreign routes.

The Sentani airport also has the function of serving the Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea)-Jayapura air route each week.

The terminal building also needs to be expanded since in its present condition it no longer has the capability for accommodating the flow of passengers. The Sentani terminal building is this province's flight center, and even all of the missions' aircraft are in Sentani.

At the present time there are 50 aircraft in the local air transport fleet in Irian Jaya. These are owned by nine airlines, which conduct operations to connect the cities of the other districts as well as sub-district towns and villages in the interior.

Airline companies which own these aircraft are PT Merpati Nusantara Airlines, PT Airfast, which has six BN-2's, one DC-3 and one F-27, the Associated Mission Aviation (AMA), having six Cessna-185's, and the Missionary Aviation Fellowship (MAF), with four Cessna-185 aircraft, four Cessna-206's, two Aero Commanders and three helicopters. All of these are utilized in helping the regional government transport basic goods and strategic materials to Irian Jaya's interior.

Further, the Seventh Day Adventists (SDA) own two Cessna-185's and one Aero Commander. Bali Air (Bouraq) owns two Cessnas for transport to the interior in Paniai District. PT Indonesian Air Transport (IAT) owns three aircraft, namely one BN-2, a Piper Aztek and a Piper Navajo. PT Dirgantara operates three planes, namely an F-27 and two helicopters.

GIA serves domestic air transport routes while MNA and missions working in Irian Jaya take care of local transport.

GIA, covering domestic routes, serves Jayapura-Biak-Ambon-Ujungpandang round trip flights every day, Sorong-Ambon-Ujungpandang-Menado round trip flights 7 days a week and Jayapura-Timika (Fak Fak)-Ambon-Denpasar (Bali) flights once a week.

MNA, covering local routes, serves the Jayapura-Biak Districts five times a week with F-27's and DHC-6's, Jayapura-Yapen Waropen (Serui) via Biak three times a week with the DHC-6, Jayapura-Biak-Manokwari-Sorong-Fak Fak with the DHC-6 four times per week, and Jayapura-Wamena (Baliem Valley) with the DHC-6 and F-27 four times per week.

Air transport to the interior is handled by DHC-6's and other small aircraft (Cessnas and Aero Commanders) once a week each for the following routes: Biak-Timika, Biak-Numfor, Biak-Serui, Nabire-Illaga, Nabire-Mulia, Nabire-Enarotali, Nabire-Waghete and Nabire-Moanamani.

The following flights are made once a week with DHC-6's: Manokwari-Bintuni, Manokwari-Kebar, Manokwari-Numfor, Merauke-Bade-Kepi-Merauke-Tanahmerah, Merauke-Okaba, Merauke-Kimaan and Merauke-Mindiptanah.

Twin Otters are used twice a week for Jayapura-Sarmi and Sorong-Fak Fak flights.

This carrier potential in Irian Jaya does not include the air transport capability of the Indonesian Air Force, which performs operations for the Department of Defence and Security and which plays a very large role in overcoming the difficulties in transporting foodstuffs and building materials in the interior of Irian Jaya.

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CSO: 4213/75

PROBLEMS ARISE FROM BATAM ACCORD WITH SINGAPORE

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 20 Jul 82 pp 1, 5, 7

[Excerpts] On 3 July 1982, for the first time, Solichin G. P., Sesdalopbang (Development Operations Control Secretary), toured the national project for the development of the Batam Island industrial region.

There is a commitment between Indonesia and Singapore through an inter-governmental cooperative agreement to develop Batam Island. The agreement, which was made on 31 October 1980, is 20 months old by now. Singapore's minister of trade and industry who signed the agreement in the name of his government has changed posts again, becoming minister of defense. Although Sudjatmiko, Indonesian ambassador in Singapore who signed in the name of the Indonesian government, still holds his post, certainly there is not much which he can do. On top of that, the Batam Authority representation at the Indonesian embassy in Singapore closed on 22 March.

In a conversation with SINAR HARAPAN, Solichin said, "I came here because Batam has a very large potential, which is hoped can become a national contribution. I want to see developments in the field. Until now, progress has been quite gratifying. There is nothing to prevent the target from being reached in accordance with the time schedule."

He did not mention, for example, the unfinished state of construction of the airport at Batu Besar. Existing landing facilities can only accommodate Skyvan or Cassa [sic] aircraft. With a length of 850 m and a breadth of 30 m, the runway is to be expanded to a length of 2,500 m and a breadth of 45 m. At the time of President Adam Malik's working visit to Batam on 1 September 1981, the airport project, which was being carried out by PT Balfour Beatty Sakti, had to be finished no later than March, 1982, according to the report of the Batam Authority management to the vice president.

When Prof Dr B. J. Habibie, chairman of the Authority for the Development of the Batam Island Industrial Region, who also is state minister for research and technology, observed conditions at the airport project prior to the control secretary's visit, he could not contain his anger seeing the unfinished state of the project. He would not accept the reasons put forward by the project supervisor for the unfinished state of affairs.

"Where did you graduate from?" Habibie asked angrily. "It absolutely must be finished on time," Habibie stated firmly. Sudarsono, chairman of the Batam Island Executive Board, who helped to explain why the project was unfinished, was pushed aside by Habibie. He did not want to hear all the reasons put forward.

One of the reasons suggested was "uncertainty about rainfall." Reports on weather conditions from Singapore weather stations only 20 km from Batam could not be utilized. If it did not rain in Singapore, that did not necessarily mean it would not rain in Batam.

The same reason was suggested to Solichin during his visit to the unfinished airport project. Ibrahim Ajie, former commander of the Siliwangi military region, accompanied the secretary.

With his "PT Kurnia Jaya Alam," Ajie obtained the job of completing the road to the airport, connecting Sei Baloi, Nongsa and Kabil for a distance of 35 km (7 m wide). A portion of the road is already finished.

Solichin and Ajie asked the project supervisor a lot of questions. Solichin's reaction to the answers he received was merely to shake his head.

The Ladi River Bridge (175 m long and 7 m wide) was also left undone. The bridge, which was built by PT Hutama Karya, was broken down in the center.

Evidently Solichin did not want to go into the technical details in the field; his attention was directed more to the administrative and management process for the development of the island. As he pointed out, "I ascertained that to this point, the existing bureaucracy still has had too much weight, so that it did not support the rapid implementation of Batam Island's development. Certainly this is not the bureaucracy on Batam Island, but national bureaucracy."

Offering his conclusions as a result of his observations, Solichin said, "In order to guarantee that the final, desired objective will be reached, my conclusion is that the Batam Authority must obtain a broader competence, a broader authority for fulfilling the basic plan which the central government has laid down."

His explanation of what he meant by a broader competence was to equip the Batam Authority with the necessary rights and powers to be able to complete the licensing of investments for those having interests in the island and to direct attention to investing capital there as quickly and appropriately as possible, lest those foreign capital investors make telling differentiations between the service they receive in Singapore and that which they receive in Batam.

According to Sudarsono, in Singapore the process for the interests of the investors can be completed in a 2-week period, but for Batam it can be months.

For its implementation, he said, "I believe departmental/agency units should be formed which are involved in the development of the Batam industrial region. They should be established on the island and should be able to decide all matters completely."

Batam Island, with an area of 415 square kilometers, directly faces Singapore, which is about 20 km away. From either location one can view the other's shores with unaided eyes, only limited by the Singapore Strait.

According to statistics, total population in 1971 was only about 9,000. It consisted of fishermen, farmers and laborers. Since the beginning of Batam's development, the population has grown quickly.

In 1978 a population of about 16,000 was recorded. The results of the 1981 census showed the total population grew to 22,000. In 1982 it is estimated it will be about 26,000. Through Presidential Executive Order No 41, 1973, the island was upgraded to an industrial region with the Batam Authority as administrator. Then, with the decision of Presidential Executive Order No 41, 1978, the entire territory of the island was specified as a bonded warehouse region.

The master plan for the development of the island itself has passed through two consultants. Pertamina [State Oil and Natural Gas Co] made the first plan in 1972 through the "Pertamina Nissho Iwai Bechtel" consultants. Planning emphasis was directed more to industries which supported offshore oil exploration, oil refineries and Pertamina's logistic base itself.

Only in 1976 did the government become directly involved. Pertamina's master plan was revamped through the Crux consultants from the United States. The new study that Crux made in 1978 was broader in scope, involving physical administration, utilities and facilities, as well as the layout, through the year 2004.

According to the study, by 2004 Batam's total population will be 670,352. Of that total, 283,224 will make up the work force. On the basis of those demographic figures, plans for facilities, utilities and land use were then formulated.

About 4,500 ha were set aside as a site for investment, industrial activity and trade. Cipta Karya [Directorate General for Urban Development], together with the Batam Authority, made the working plan and implemented it. The pattern of priorities was arranged according to primary and secondary functions in three development regions, namely Batu Ampar, Sekupang and Pantai Timur.

At Batu Ampar alone industries which supported oil exploration activities and a steel plate industry have been established. In addition, there also is a permanent port, with a 1,000 m-long pier capable of accommodating ships



displacing 3,000 DWT. This port will be upgraded so that it will be capable of accommodating ships of 10,000 DWT. A temporary dock 150 m long can also accommodate 3,000-DWT ships. Closed storage space totaling 9,000 sq m and open storage of 18,000 sq m has been set aside.

Also under consideration is making Batu Ampar a general cargo port for ships having displacements of about 15,000 DWT, a passenger port and a special port for industry.

Sekupang is for light industry, like small ships and limited industries. Moreover, it also has a port with a pier 60 m long, which is capable of accommodating 3,000-DWT ships. Soon it will be expanded for 6,000-DWT ships and later for ships having displacements of 10,000 DWT. It is also being considered to make it a passenger, oil and general cargo port. Existing closed storage space totals 9,000 sq m; there is 1 hectare of open storage space.

Pantai Timur or Kabil is for heavy oil and related industries, as well as light and intermediate industries. It also has a port for container ships over 15,000 DWT, coal, tankers and a container terminal, and it is an ocean port. The existing dock can accommodate 3,000-DWT ships. The pier is 60 m long. At the present time warehouse space totals 3,000 sq m; open storage space amounts to 10,000 sq m.

To support all of this, there are preparations for housing in each region, electricity, telecommunications, highways and water purification, some of which already exist.

Existing roads extend 200 km. Roads which are called arteries and collector roads are given priority, i.e., the road from Sekupang to Batu Ampar, 20 km long and 7 m wide, has been paved with asphalt. The road from Singai Baloi to the airport, Nongsa and Kabil, 35 km long and 7 m wide, is under construction. Roads in the Sekupang and Batu Ampar regions, 33 km long and 7 m wide, are just about to be paved with asphalt.

When all of this is completed, there is no denying it will compete with Singapore and later certainly decrease Singapore's income, which is generated from its services. If Indonesia becomes capable of making transshipments itself and of exporting directly to consumer countries, that would be a great loss of income to Singapore. Until now, Singapore has obtained hundreds of millions of dollars in income from its service-oriented role.

Perhaps it can be said that for Singapore the agreement which it signed with Indonesia for economic cooperation in Batam's development is nothing more than a diplomatic conventionality.

Article 3 of the joint agreement states, "Both parties agree to take steps to facilitate the supply of funds and banking services needed for Batam's development, in so far as they are in accordance with the regulatory arrangements in force in the respective countries."

It is this third article that presents complications for Singapore. The investment of Singapore funds in Batam means the acceleration of the growth and development rate. The more quickly all the facilities are completed and available on the island, the more rapidly Singapore's status of living from its services sector will be threatened.

Then, Article 1 of the joint agreement also states: "(1) Taking cognizance of the trade arrangements in the respective countries, both parties agree to develop simple and mutually beneficial standing procedures for cargo traffic, payments and their transfer between Batam and Singapore."

"(2) In the framework of a mutually beneficial increase in international trade, both parties will develop procedures for the marketing of goods and trade services, with the possibility of facilitating joint efforts, and, as far as possible, will make use of Batam's transshipment and warehouse facilities."

The heart of that agreement is at odds with Singapore's own interests. How is it possible that Singapore will share its profits when it can implement all of the efforts and activities in that field itself?

The evidence for this almost 2 years after the agreement was signed is that Singapore has not helped develop the island by investing its capital there. Singapore has invested its capital on its own land by expanding its mainland region with reclamations along the coast facing Batam. In addition to the miles and miles of reclamations, Singapore is multiplying and expanding the facilities of its services sector, such as the container port and other maritime transshipment facilities, as well as industry.

Section 3 of Article 13 states: "The agreement can be cancelled by either party by written notice 6 months in advance of said cancellation."

In light of the benefits it will obtain from the 5-year agreement, Singapore clearly will not cancel it unilaterally. This is especially true since Singapore knows very well that Indonesia not only hopes for funds for Batam's development, but also advisers, experts and technicians. That is the reason we must quickly and attentively consider what has occurred, what is taking place and what will happen in the future.

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CSO: 4213/75

## INDONESIA

### OIL EXPLORATION WITH SINGAPORE NOT YET READY

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 4 Aug 82 p 2

[Article: "Cooperation Between Pertamina and Singapore Company Not Yet Ready Ready"]

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--A plan for cooperation in the production of oil and natural gas between Pertamina [National Oil Producing Company] and the Promet Energy Co Limited of Singapore is not yet fully developed up to the present. There have just been a few ideas exchanged and up to now there is no final agreement.

This was stated by Sukastoyo, from the Community Relations Office of the Pertamina Office for Cooperation with Foreign Contractors (BKKA), who was answering questions from a KOMPAS reporter on Monday [3 August]. The statement was made in connection with a report from the daily newspaper, THE ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL, published on 29 July.

According to Sukastoyo, Promet Energy Ltd has been in touch with the BKKA in an effort to develop the possibility of cooperation further. However, up to now no concrete steps have been taken and still less has a cooperative agreement, Pertamina would make the agreement public. "It is very regrettable that such a press release was issued by Promet Energy Ltd. That can be damaging to themselves!" Sukastoyo commented.

According to the Community Relations Office of BKKA, areas for possible cooperation have been mentioned. Originally, this area had been turned over to a foreign company, but after a certain length of time had passed and no oil was found, the area was returned to the Indonesian government.

THE ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL reported on Thursday [30 July] that the Promet area was a part of the 300,000 square kilometers previously turned over to the Philips Petroleum Co of the U. S. Seismic prospecting work was carried out in the area between 1979 and 1974. The results were exciting, but no further work was carried out in the area.

Promet Energy Ltd is a company established in Hong Kong with branches in Singapore, Malaysia, and Indonesia. In Singapore Promet Energy Ltd is an operational branch. About 80 percent of the shares in the company are held



by Promet Berhad [Limited], a rapidly developing Malaysian company. The remaining shares are held by Gannanoque Ltd of Great Britain. Gannanoque is an affiliate of Gaffney, Cline and Associates, a U. S. international energy consulting company which is acting as a technical adviser to Promet Energy.

The director of operations of Promet Berhad of Malaysia, Brian Chang, reportedly wants to establish an oil management company in Southeast Asia. In the company's annual report for 1981 Principal Director Datuk Ibrahim Mohamed said that Promet Energy will lead the way in developing a petroleum field producing oil and gas in Southeast Asia. Through Promet Pte [Private] Ltd the company group has become one of the five large Singapore oil drilling companies.

Brian Chang has not yet said anything else and will not do so until Pertamina signs the contract. However, a Promet source states that the company has agreed to pay \$60 million for the exploration and development of a 18,000 square kilometer concession in the offshore area of the Aru Archipelago, near Irian Jaya.

From another source it is stated that the drilling of the exploratory wells probably will not be undertaken until 1983. An oil industry analyst said that this would be the first time a Southeast Asian energy company completed a production sharing agreement in Indonesia. This is because exploration and production throughout Asia up to now have been dominated by U. S. or European oil companies.

Brian Chang refers to this development as a "major coup." Moreover, the oil concession will have been obtained without any experience in the oil-drilling field and in the face of many other applicants. He says that the concession will be the first one to be won by Promet Energy, which was only established last August. Meanwhile, McGee, who is general manager of the Singapore and Malaysian branches, says that the concession has been obtained one and one-half years ahead of plan.

According to present plans, when the contract is signed, Promet will pay an advance fee and other bonuses if oil and gas are found. Promet will carry out the exploration activity and pay for production and operations costs. If oil or gas is found, Promet will receive all of the production until all costs have been paid back. After that the oil will be divided, with 65 percent for Pertamina and 35 percent for Promet. If gas is found, 35 percent will be turned over to Pertamina and the remaining 65 percent will be for Promet. Beside that it is mentioned in the contract that Promet can claim 10 percent higher costs than those actually incurred.

Particularly with regard to this last-mentioned point, a Pertamina oil expert says that Promet may be mistaken. In addition to the fact that plans have not yet been completed at all, production sharing contracts between Indonesia/- Pertamina and foreign contractors now in effect are for a division of oil on an 85:15 basis and for gas on a 65:35 basis.

## INDONESIA

### ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH FRANCE REPORTED

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 6 Jul 82 p 10

[Text] Michel Jobert, French minister of state for foreign trade, who arrived in Jakarta Sunday for a 48-hour visit, met with President Soeharto and other Indonesian officials Monday.

Their discussion centered on reciprocal trade matters, including quotas for Indonesian textile exports, new policies concerning non-oil products, which require foreign countries to export goods to Indonesia in order to purchase local goods, and those new regulations which require that goods which Indonesia purchases should be transported by Indonesian-flag ships.

It is apparent that Indonesia--the fifth most densely populated country in the world and OPEC's seventh [largest] oil producer--is trying to decrease its dependence on trade with the United States and Japan and is now making approaches to the EEC, especially France and West Germany.

Jobert is the third French minister to visit Indonesia since the socialists came into power in France. Claude Cheysson [minister of external relations] will make a visit in the fall, and a visit by President Francois Mitterrand is also expected, perhaps next February.

French exports to Indonesia, especially automobiles, aircraft, chemicals, electrical equipment, military equipment, including Exocet guided missiles, and other general requirements, have increased from 1,733 million francs (\$254 million) in 1980 to 688 million francs [sic] (\$686 million) in 1981.

French imports from Indonesia, namely non-oil products like coffee, tapioca, rubber, leather and several kinds of textiles, also increased about 10 percent last year, although total Indonesian exports of these products dropped 37 percent in the same period.

Although the relationship is limited, French companies have obtained various large contracts in Indonesia since 1981. Last year there were contracts for a paper mill, a methanol plant, a cement factory and an artificial fertilizer plant.

This year contracts have been signed for a perfume factory, a generator station and a steel-processing plant. A French company at the present time is building the Cengkareng international airport, located outside the capital.

Approximately 75 percent of Indonesia's budget is based on income from oil and liquified natural gas [LNG].

The French oil company, Total, in cooperation with the Japanese company, Impex, is the second largest oil producer in Indonesia, with a production of 190,000 barrels per day and 130 million cubic feet (about 13 million cubic meters) LNG per day. This company is now making test bores in Kalimantan and Irian Jaya.

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EAST GERMAN EFFORTS TO STEP UP TRADE, COOPERATION

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 30 Jul 82 p 11

[Excerpts] Radius Prawiro, minister of trade and cooperatives, received Dr Heinz Warzecha, German Democratic Republic (East German) deputy minister for industry, machinery division, Thursday in Jakarta.

After the meeting, Warzecha said to reporters that the purpose of his visit to Indonesia was to attend the opening of Greater Jakarta Week and at the same time to discuss increased cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the economic and trade sectors.

In order to speed up the development process in Indonesia, East Germany is offering technological assistance, manpower training and technology transfer. East Germany intends to "provide a share in Indonesia's development," he said.

Darry Salim, director of foreign trade relations, said that the balance of trade between Indonesia and East Germany in recent years has favored Indonesia.

Primarily, Indonesia exports rubber to East Germany while it imports fertilizer and chemicals from there.

According to Salim, the East Germans are interested in helping Indonesia in developing the sugar industry.

In the meeting, Minister of Trade and Cooperatives Prawiro invited the East Germans to take part in tenders by cooperating with national private companies. The minister also explained that in the Fourth Five-Year Development Plan Indonesia will develop industry in order to support agriculture and also to create new job opportunities.

Prawiro said that if the East Germans intend to take part in tenders, they should direct their attention to technologies which are labor intensive and which increase production. He also invited the East Germans to study Indonesia's economic development, so that they can participate in the national development.

The East Germans did not have any objections in regard to the Indonesian government's policy of linking imports to exports of Indonesian commodities. In order to step up trade between the two countries, the East German's made an offer to Indonesia to participate in the trade exhibition in Leipzig, to be held in 1983.

According to data from the Department of Trade and Cooperatives' Public Affairs Section, the balance of trade between Indonesia and East Germany in 1981 favored Indonesia. Indonesian exports to East Germany for the first semester in 1981 were recorded as \$5.76 million, while Indonesian imports from East Germany were \$2.7 million, showing a \$3.6 million surplus.

Meanwhile, in a meeting with Minister of Industry Ir A. R. Suhud Thursday, Warzecha obtained information that broad opportunities are still available to industrialized countries, including the Eastern Bloc, for opening up joint ventures in Indonesia.

Dr Warzecha paid a complimentary call on the minister of industry in order to offer East German industrial products. This was in line with efforts to review economic relations between the two countries, which had slowed up for such a long time after 1965.

Prior to the New Order period, East Germany participated in Indonesia's industrial development, among other things in the construction of the Madukismo sugar factory in Yogyakarta and the spinning mill in Palembang. Preparations are now being made for these two plants to be rehabilitated and expanded. The visit of the East German minister has a close relation to this plan, besides being to offer other industrial services.

This Saturday the East German deputy minister for construction of machine tools and processing machinery will leave for the spinning mill in Palembang. In the afternoon he will open the East German pavilion in the Greater Jakarta Week arena and on Sunday he will head for Singapore before returning home.

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CSO: 4213/75

ESTIMATED DAMAGES FROM MT GALUNGGUNG ERUPTIONS

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 30 Jul 82 pp 1, 12

[Excerpt] Damages as a result of the eruptions of Mt Galunggung from 5 April 1982 until the most recent eruption have totaled 18,345,126,000 rupiahs. Among those areas affected, agriculture was struck the hardest, with losses reaching 10,407,732,000 rupiahs.

Fisheries had losses of 2,811,077,800 rupiahs, animal husbandry 344,308,000 rupiahs, plantations 2,150,280,000 rupiahs, forest enterprises 2,567,817,000 rupiahs, cooperatives 30,247,000 rupiahs and industrial concerns 33,655,000 rupiahs.

Meanwhile structural damages included 1.016 billion rupiahs for roads and bridges and 1,297,636,180 rupiahs for other constructions. Thus, according to Apang Sofyan, BA, public relations chief of the Tasikmalaya regional government, to date approximately 20 billion rupiahs in overall losses have been recorded.

Rice, secondary and garden crops were buried under sand and ashes from Mt Galunggung.

Paddy land totaling 25,311 hectares was affected, with a production loss of 45,916 tons. This equates to a 459.16 million-rupiah loss. Non-irrigated rice fields totaling 259 hectares were affected at a 298-ton production loss, the equivalent of 2.18 million rupiahs.

Other secondary crops affected, like corn and cassava, totaled 20,065 hectares, resulting in a production loss of 67,625.20 tons. This equates to a 323,392,000-rupiah loss altogether. There were 8,408 hectares in garden crops affected (salak fruit, citrus fruit, bananas, vegetables and others), resulting in a 15,576-ton production loss at a value of 255.2 million rupiahs. So stated Apang Sofyan in his explanation to SINAR HARAPAN Thursday.

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CSO: 4213/75



INDONESIAN FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES DECLINE

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 4 Aug 82 p 1

[Article: "Coordinating Minister for Economics, Finance, and Industry Widjojo Nitisaastro: Foreign Exchange Reserves Between \$5 and \$6 Billion; Devaluation Won't Take Place"]

[Excerpts] Jakarta, KOMPAS--Indonesian foreign exchange reserves are currently fluctuating between \$5 and \$6 billion. The reserves are held by the Bank Indonesia.

Coordinating Minister for Economics, Finance, and Industry and Chairman of BAPPENAS [National Development Planning Body] Widjojo Nitisaastro was answering questions from reporters after he gave a forecast of future developments before those attending the Third Plenary Session of HIPMI [Association of Young Indonesian Businessmen], which was formally opened by Vice President Adam Malik in Jakarta on Tuesday [4 August].

He went on to say that foreign exchange reserves in the business world, such as those held by banks, were sufficiently large. What is usually published by the government is the total amount of foreign exchange reserves held by the Bank Indonesia. Foreign exchange reserves held by the business world and by banks in particular are not made public. Widjojo said: "If the foreign exchange reserves held by the Bank Indonesia and those held by the business world were added together on a national basis, the total would be quite large."

He indicated that, according to present estimates, Indonesian foreign exchange reserves held at the beginning of fiscal year 1981/1982 totaled \$7.3 billion. As of January, 1982, they totaled \$6.5 billion.

According to the minister, the total foreign exchange reserves held by the government were large enough to take care of more than 4 months of imports. "So those who say that the foreign exchange reserve standard is for a period of 6 months of imports are wrong. In general the standard used in the world is for 3 months of imports," Widjojo added.

Asked about the possibility of a devaluation, Widjojo said that the government is continuing to hold to the system of controlled development which has been in effect since the KENOP [First National Economic Conference] in 1978.

"Continuous devaluation will not take place again. The system in effect since the KENOP in 1978 will continue to be maintained," Widjojo said.

INDONESIAN COFFEE EXPORT QUOTA

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 3 Aug 82 p 2

[Article: "Indonesia to Direct Purchases of Sugar and Soy Beans Away from Brazil"]

[Excerpts] Palembang, KOMPAS--Indonesia, which currently imports sugar and soy beans from Brazil, will direct its imports of these commodities to other countries, unless Brazil assists in obtaining an increased coffee export quota for Indonesia.

The deputy minister for cooperatives, Bustanil Arifin, made this statement on Monday [3 August] at the Office of the Governor in Palembang on the occasion of the signature of a cooperation agreement between the Regional Coffee Affairs Office [KUD-KOPI] and the Association of Indonesian Coffee Exporters (AEKI) of South Sumatra.

He said that a team composed of several cabinet ministers and the director general and representatives of AEKI would go to Brazil to press for an increased coffee export quota. This team had already visited that country before the International Coffee Organization (ICO), meeting in London in September, had already determined coffee export quotas for 1982/1983 for the coffee producing countries. Bustanil Arifin, as deputy minister for cooperatives and chief of the Bureau of Logistical Affairs [BULOG], is planning on traveling with the team. He said that if the Indonesian coffee export quota is increased with Brazilian help, Indonesia will continue to import sugar and soy beans as well as other commodities produced by that country. He said that Indonesia in 1981/1982 had a 138,000 ton coffee export quota from the ICO. This quota was far below its production and export capacity. The quota is for the year ending in September. He asked exporters who were assigned a portion of the quota, who may be awaiting for prices to recover, to carry out their export transactions quickly.

According to Bustanil Arifin, a number of Brazilian coffee experts have conducted research on the Indonesian coffee situation. They considered that some of the grades were not good and needed to be improved further. However, some of the Indonesian coffee they examined was praised for its good quality. In connection with improvement in the quality of coffee four coffee producing



areas, Bali, East Java, Lampung [South Sumatra], and Aceh, are eligible for obtaining assistance in obtaining coffee processing equipment valued at almost Rp 2.0 billion. As far as South Sumatra is concerned, it remains to be determined which regency will obtain the processing equipment.

South Sumatran coffee exporters are optimistic that the efforts of the team to obtain an increased Indonesian coffee export quota for 1982/1983 will be successful. According to the deputy chairman of AEKI in South Sumatra, Dr Burma Bur, Brazil, as the largest coffee producer, has been given a quota of 30 percent of the 5.5 million sacks of the world coffee export quota set by the ICO. If this quota is lowered a little, for example 2.5 percent, and assigned to Indonesia, it will not cause much of a loss to Brazil. On the other hand, for Indonesia, which has a coffee surplus of about 130,000 tons, this would mean a great deal in helping coffee farmers.

5170

CSO: 4213/77

## COAL PORT DEVELOPMENT PROJECT SIGNED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 5 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] A contract for the development of a coal port in Tarahan, South Sumatra, was signed last Thursday in Jakarta by Ch. Situmorang, chief director of PT Taba Bukit Asam, H. R. Williams, vice president of Dominion Bridge from Canada, and W. E. Anstead, director of Balfour Beatty from the United Kingdom. The latter two companies have formed a joint venture for developing the port, which is located 6 km south of Panjang harbor.

Ch. Situmorang said the contract signing was the first to be carried out in the framework of implementing the Bukit Asam Coal Mining and Transport Development Project (P4BA), which is coordinated by the Department of Communications and the Department of Mining and Energy. The purpose of the project is to provide the coal needed as fuel for PLTU Suralaya [Suralaya Steam-powered Electric Generator Project], which is located in Banten, at the western end of Java.

Financing of about 47.5 billion rupiahs is planned for the port construction, consisting of funds of 9.768 billion rupiahs, 47.4 million Canadian dollars and 8.572 million pounds sterling.

According to Situmorang, in the first stage the port's processing capacity will be 2.5 million tons per year, sufficient for meeting PLTU Suralaya's requirements at a level of 400 megawatts for each of two units. But that capacity can be developed to 5.5 million tons per year, to a maximum of 12 million tons per year.

The Tarahan port covers 44 hectares of land located at the edge of the Teluk Betung-Bakahuni highway.

Situmorang disclosed that construction of the port will be completed in 23 months or 700 days after the signing of the contract. After that, there will be a trial period for coal shipments from Tarahan to Suralaya, before being fully directed to PT Taba Bukit Asam.

In order to support the initial shipments of 2.5 million tons per year from Bukit Asam to Tarahan, each day 5 railroad trains approximately 650 m long

and consisting of 40 cars will be used. Unloading of coal for each train will take about 1.5 hours. Special ships having displacements of 9,200 deadweight tons will be used to transport the coal from Tarahan to Suralaya. One ship per day or 272 trips per year will be required.

At the second stage, when the capacity increases to 5.5 million tons per year, 4 railroad trains per day will be used. Each train of 80 cars will be 1,300 m long. It is estimated that the time needed to unload the cargo will be 2 hours, while shipments of coal from Tarahan to Suralaya will be by the 9,200-DWT special ships. The ships will make 2 voyages a day or 600 per year.

The Tarahan port's final capacity of 12 million tons per year will be utilized when PLTU Suralaya, at a capacity of 3,100 Mw (400 Mw for each of four units) [sic], is fully operational.

About 1,500 workers per year will be needed during the construction period. When operations begin, approximately 100 workers will be required.

#### Other Information

KOMPAS obtained information from another source that the integrated project will cost about \$1,335.9 million altogether. Specifically, \$51.8 million for PT Bukit Asam's town development, \$444.9 million for the mine, \$216.3 million for the State Railways, \$58.2 million for the Tarahan port, \$4 million for the Kertapati port, \$23.9 million for ocean transport and \$6.6 million in other costs which will be assumed by the government. That is the basic capital. There is a reserve fund of \$81.3 million, an escalator provision amounting to \$218.3 million, working capital of \$50.5 million and interest of \$180.1 million.

The chief goal of the Bukit Asam project initially is to produce 3.225 million tons of coal per year, 2.44 million tons per year in particular for PLTU Suralaya's two 400-Mw units.

9792

CSO: 4213/75

SRV TROOPS FORCE KAMPUCHEANS TO ACT AS SHIELDS

BKD10346 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 30 Aug 82

[News commentary: "The Vietnamese Enemy in Moug District, Battambang Province, Has Launched a New Trick of Killing Our People by Forcing Them To Walk in Front of Its Troops"]

[Text] In Moug District, Battambang Province, since the beginning of August, the Vietnamese aggressors would force our people to walk in front of their troops whenever they went on operations in the jungle. In this way, landmines, punji stakes, automatic bows or punji pitfalls set by our army and guerrillas are there, these Khmer would be the victims in the place of the Vietnamese troops.

Moreover, they want to hoodwink our people into believing that it is not the Vietnamese aggressors but the Khmer who are attacking their own fellows, thus backing up the deceitful Vietnamese propaganda about a troop withdrawal from Kampuchea. When our army and guerrillas ambush the Vietnamese troops who walk behind the people, the people fled back home. Then the Vietnamese aggressors pursue, arrest and kill all of them and blame the Khmer for killing their own fellows.

This is an extremely criminal, barbarous and cunning trick used by the Vietnamese aggressors to massacre the Kampuchean people and exterminate the Kampuchean race. They have carried out this trick in order to kill two birds with one stone--massacre our Kampuchean people silently at will and put the blame for their crimes on the Democratic Kampuchean army and guerrillas.

However, the Kampuchean people know the Vietnamese well. The Kampuchean people are well aware that the Vietnamese aggressors are the archmurderers who massacre our Kampuchean people of all sexes and ages everywhere and everyday. Our Khmer people will never kill their own fellow Khmer. All of them pledge to unite as one man under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government and wage all forms of struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors until all of them are driven out of our Kampuchean territory.

CSO: 4219/30

## KAMPUCHEA

### FRENCH BIOLOGIST TEACHES LABORATORY PROCEDURES

BK011700 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to  
Kampuchea 2330 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Professor (Michel Tibot), member of the Committee of the Third World Group and the Solidarity Committee With Kampuchea and professor in biology at Nantes, France, visited our Democratic Kampuchea from 3-25 August 1982.

When he arrived in Democratic Kampuchea, our cadres warmly welcomed this friendly guest. On the afternoon of 3 August 1982, Chhorn Hay, former secretary of state of the Ministry of Telecommunications of the Democratic Kampuchean Government; and Mrs (Vanny) sincerely and warmly met and held talks with the friendly guest. Our Democratic Kampuchean cadres were also present during these talks.

During his stay in Democratic Kampuchea for almost a month, Professor (Michel Tibot) instructed laboratory trainees on the analysis of urine, blood and excrement and so forth. He also visited various villages.

The friendly guest came away with the impression that our laboratory trainees are making efforts in their studies and clearly realize their duties at the rear of the battlefield in support of the frontline battlefield. The professor promised that when he returned to his country he would inform the French people about the real situation which he has seen in Democratic Kampuchea. He will make every effort to appeal for aid for the Kampuchean people, who are waging a just struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists, swallows of territory and exterminators of the Kampuchean race. It should be noted that the Committee of the Third World Group and the Solidarity Committee With Kampuchea, through Professor (Michel Tibot), sent 48 crates of medicines and materials for laboratories to Democratic Kampuchea.

On 25 August 1982, the friendly guest successfully ended his visit to Democratic Kampuchea and safely returned to his fatherland.

CSO: 4219/30

AGRICULTURAL REPORTS FOR 30 AUGUST-5 SEPTEMBER

BK061252 [Editorial Report] Monitored Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 30 August-5 September:

Battambang: SPK at 1454 GMT on 30 August notes that by mid-August, the peasants of Mounng Russei District have planted 18,800 hectares of rice or 53 percent of the plan. Phnom Penh Radio at 0400 GMT on 4 September carries a report made to the Third National Assembly session by a representative from Battambang Province, in which he says that during the first half of 1982, 230,000 hectares of land have been tilled, 189,000 hectares of crops planted, 3,759 tons of rice seed lent to the peasants and 52,920 tons of rice sold to the state.

Kompong Speu: SPK at 1454 GMT on 30 August notes that despite drought the district of Samraong Tong has cultivated 10,520 hectares out of the 16,730 hectares targeted by the plan and planted 1,160 hectares of subsidiary crops. At 1300 GMT on 4 September Phnom Penh Radio reports that in a statement made to the Third National Assembly session by a representative from Kompong Speu it was learned that 5,538 tons of paddy have been sold to the state and that during the rainy season 11,072 hectares of rice were sowed and 28,000 hectares transplanted.

Ratanakiri: SPK at 0410 GMT on 30 August carries a report by Kham Len, representative from Ratanakiri, to the Third National Assembly session in which he said that during the first half of the year more than 13,000 hectares of rice have been planted, including 9,260 hectares of slash-and-burn rice, and more than 1,000 hectares of corn, banana trees, sesame, potatoes, sugar cane, asparagus and cotton have been grown. SPK also reports that he said there are 5,000 head of cattle, 3,470 hogs and 64 domesticated elephants.

Kompong Som City: At 0359 GMT on 31 August SPK notes that in his report to the Third National Assembly session, Yos Por, representative of the port-city, said that by the end of July the peasants have planted 11,100 hectares of rice and other crops. During the previous rainy season, they planted 13,000 hectares of rice, or 2,000 hectares above plan. Exploitation of the sea produced 135 tons of fish, 9 tons of shrimp, 84 tons of steamed fish, 1 ton of dried fish and 25 tons of fish sauce.



Takeo: At 1433 GMT on 3 September SPK reports that according to Mrs Nin Saphon, representative of Takeo, the peasants of Takeo obtained rice yields of 2 to 4 tons per hectare with a total of 32,000 hectares of rice cultivated during the past dry season.

Kampot: Phnom Penh Radio at 1300 GMT on 3 September says that as of 20 August the peasants in Angkor Chey District have sowed more than 1,000 hectares of late rice, transplanted more than 7,000 hectares of ordinary rice and planted more than 890 hectares of subsidiary crops and vegetables. At 1300 GMT on 4 September Phnom Penh Radio reports that as of 25 August Kompong Trach District transplanted more than 12,000 hectares of late rice, planted more than 4,300 hectares of early rice, harvested more than 3,900 hectares of rice and reaped more than 3,900 tons of paddy. SPK at 1427 GMT on 4 September notes that in his report to the Third National Assembly session, Som Chen, representative from Kampot Province, said that despite drought his province has managed to cultivate more than 32,160 hectares of rice during the current rice planting season. SPK reports that he stressed that Kompong Trach District has overfulfilled the 4,000-hectare plan and has also cleared 1,280 hectares of land and cultivated more than 1,100 hectares of rice, or 139 percent of the plan during the dry season. At 0403 GMT on 5 September SPK reports that by the end of August Kompong Trach District had cultivated 12,180 hectares of late rice, or 90 percent of the plan, and has already harvested more than 3,900 hectares of early rice out of the 4,350 hectares under cultivation. At 1430 GMT on the same day, SPK reports that Kampot Province has so far cultivated 48,100 hectares of rice, or twice the amount planted in the same period last year. It also reports that Angkor Chey and Banteay Meas districts overfulfilled the early rice targets by planting 6,600 hectares. SPK then notes that Kampot has planted 2,160 hectares of corn, 4,020 hectares of manioc and 1,930 hectares of subsidiary crops, or 710 hectares above plan and the provincial authorities have supplied the population with 750 tons of chemical fertilizer, 1,870 liters of insecticide, more than 820 kg of rat poison, 150 sprayers and 2,050 plowshares.

Kompong Cham: SPK at 0401 GMT on 5 September says that by mid-August the workers at rubber plantations in the province had produced 14 million liters of latex, including 7 million liters in the Chup, Salang and Ta Pav plantations, exploiting 75 percent of the 12,000 hectares provided for by the plan. At 0415 GMT on 6 September SPK reports that Ponhea Kreko District has transplanted 12,460 hectares of rice out of the 14,500 hectares provided for by the plan and cultivated 3,255 hectares of slash-and-burn rice and has also planted 237 hectares of subsidiary crops.

Prey Veng: SPK at 0403 GMT on 5 September notes that by the beginning of August [as received], Baphnum District had planted 14,800 hectares of rice or 55 percent of the plan.

Kompong Chhnang: At 0400 GMT on 5 September Phnom Penh Radio says that by mid-August Baribo District had transplanted more than 3,300 hectares of rainy-season rice, built more than 148 km of dikes, repaired seven dams, planted more than 300 hectares of subsidiary crops, raised more than 1,300 head of cattle and 22,000 hogs and caught 951 tons of fish.

## BRIEFS

MONGOLIAN MESSAGE--On behalf of the MPRP Central Committee, the People's Great Hural Presidium of the MPR, the Mongolian people and in my own name, I would like to express sincere thanks to the comrades of the KPRP Central Committee, the PRK Council of State and the fraternal Kampuchean people for the sympathy shown by the Kampuchean party, government and people during the flooding of certain areas in Ulaanbaatar which caused losses in both lives and property. [Text] [BK091308 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 8 Sep 82]

DIPLOMATIC COURSE--A ceremony was held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at 1430 on 6 September to close the fourth diplomatic course for 102 trainees. This course lasted 2 months. First, Comrade Sok An, chief of the cabinet of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and representative of the school committee, read a report on the course's activities and its successful outcome, which is responsive to the development of our diplomatic field in accordance with the party guideline. Later, Comrade Hun Sen, minister of foreign affairs, took the floor and praised the trainees for their great efforts, which have brought about a brilliant outcome. The comrade also advised trainees on the world situation and, particularly, on the enemy's perfidious maneuvers to destroy our Kampuchean revolution. Moreover, the comrade spoke on recent events, such as the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea formed by the three traitorous ringleaders--Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan--under the leadership of Beijing in collusion with the U.S. imperialists in an attempt to conceal the heinous crimes of the Pol Pot corpse and renew the massacre of the Kampuchean people. The comrade exhorted the trainees to strive further to increase their knowledge both in their specialized fields and in the political field in order to contribute to the national construction and defense and to strengthen national unity and proletarian internationalist solidarity, particularly the alliance with Vietnam and Laos, which is the factor for victory of the Kampuchean revolution. In conclusion, representatives of both the male and female trainees took the floor and pledged to successfully apply their knowledge from this course in the service of our Angkor fatherland. [Text] [BK080824 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 8 Sep 82]

BATTAMBANG TOWN SHELLLED--On 30 August our guerrillas shelled Battambang town. Five enemies were killed and 7 others were wounded for a total of 12 casualties. Our guerrillas destroyed a quantity of materiel. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas and people in Battambang! [Text] [BK100304 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 9 Sep 82]

KOH KONG-KOMPONG SOM COMBAT--Last August our comrades in arms on the Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefield killed 285 Vietnamese enemy aggressors and wounded 334 others for a total of 619 casualties. Concerning the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 1 million spikes, dug 390 new punji pitfalls and set 140 new automatic bows. Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people on the Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefield! [Text] [BK100310 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 9 Sep 82]

TOGOLESE SUPPORT--On the afternoon of 25 August, His Excellency (Djibutmon Amekdo), Togolese minister attached to the presidency in charge of propaganda and telecommunications service, received and had a cordial and fraternal conversation with Hing Un, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to the Republic of Togo. Our Democratic Kampuchean envoy expressed the profound thanks of the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchean Government to His Excellency General Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo, and the government and people of friendly Togo for their firm support to the just struggle waged by the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchean Government against the Hanoi aggressors. He particularly thanked them for their support for Democratic Kampuchea's seat in the United Nations and in the nonaligned movement, as well as their successive votes in favour of the resolutions of the UN General Assembly demanding the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. The Togolese minister reassured our Democratic Kampuchean envoy that the Republic of Togo will always support the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchean Government at the United Nations and the nonaligned movement as well as at all other international forums. On the morning of 25 August, Ambassador Hing Un met separately with His Excellency Boumbere Allassounouma, Togolese minister of national education; and His Excellency (Dramane Damma), chief of cabinet of the Togolese foreign minister. [Text] [BK300457 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 29 Aug 82]

CSO: 4219/30

'KPL' VERSION OF NGUYEN CO THACH'S GREETINGS

BK081119 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Vientiane, 8 Sep (OANA/KPL)--Acting Foreign Minister Khamphai Boupha yesterday received a message of greetings from Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic ties between the two countries.

"The establishment of diplomatic ties between Laos and Vietnam was a significant event answering the two nations' peoples who have firm determination to improve and safeguard the great friendship relations and the pure combative solidarity existing between them," the message noted.

We are satisfied to observe that during the past 20 years through the long struggle full of sacrifices and courage of the peoples of the two countries, the friendship relations and combative solidarity have been enhanced and developed, emphasized the message.

These expanding diplomatic ties, continued of several factors determining the victories in the past national liberation struggle, and the present national defense and construction." [sentence as received]

In particular, the message stressed, after complete national liberation of the two countries, the special ties have further developed with a new, firm step manifested by the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty between Laos and Vietnam on August 17, 1977, from which time the peoples of the two countries are being stimulated to spiritually and mutually coordinate and cooperate for new successes in the socialist construction in their respective country."

Nguyen Co Thach also expressed sincere thanks for support and assistance given by the Lao party, government and fraternal people to the Vietnamese side. The Vietnamese foreign minister also pledged to play his part in enhancing and safeguarding these special ties between the two countries, to promote peaceful, cordial and atmosphere of good neighbours.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach finally wished the Lao people new and greater successes in the implementation of the third national congress of the party's resolutions which will lead the Lao nation toward socialism [and] actively contribute to the struggle for peace and stability in S.E.A. [Southeast Asia] and in the world

MESSAGES ON CZECHOSLOVAKIA-LAOS TIES

Khamphai Boupha Message

BK061708 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Vientiane, 6 Sep (OANA/KPL)--Khamphai Boupha, acting minister for foreign affairs, on September 4, sent a message to congratulate his counterpart Bohuslav Chnoupek to hail the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the diplomatic relations between the LPDR and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The message highly appreciated the continual enhancement of the friendship relations and fraternal cooperation between the two countries which, in particular, have been strongly amplified since the visit of General Secretary K. Phomvihan to the CSSR in 1979 and that of G. Husak to the LPDR in 1980.

The telegram further expressed conviction that the fraternal friendship relations and the close cooperation between Laos and Czechoslovakia, according to the terms of friendship and cooperation treaty and basing on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will be further consolidated for the interests of Lao and Czechoslovak peoples, for peace and socialism.

The Lao foreign minister further wished the Czechoslovak people to score new successes in implementing the current 5-year plan (1981-1985) as adopted by the 16th Congress of the CPC.

CSSR Message

BK071017 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Vientiane, 7 Sep (OANA/KPL)--The Czechoslovak foreign minister, Bohuslav Chnoupek, recently sent a message to his Lao [acting] counterpart, Khamphai Boupha, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the diplomatic relations between Laos and Czechoslovakia.

The message says the existing warm friendship and fraternal cooperation between the two friendly countries are based on the Laos-Czechoslovakia friendship and cooperation treaty.

"Basing on Marxism-Leninism, and proletarian internationalism the friendship and cooperation between the two countries will be further strengthened and consolidated for the well-being of the two countries' peoples and for progress and world peace," the message says.

CSO: 4220/358



## BRIEFS

**100-TON TANKER LAUNCHED**--The Mechanical and Material Department of the Ministry of Communication, Public Works and Transport, yesterday launched the first 100-ton tanker at the Vientiane river harbour. According to a Lao-Vietnamese economic and technical cooperation agreement, Vietnamese "Bach Dang" state ship building enterprise technically assist Laos to build ten tanker boats of the same tonnage. The building of the first tanker boat, started late last June and the second tanker will be launched on next December 2d to mark the 7th Lao National Day. Present at the ceremony were Khamlouat Silakon, deputy minister of communication, public works and transport and Dan Xuan Dung, economic attache of the Vietnamese Embassy to Laos. [Text] [BK311047 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 31 Aug 82 BK]

**LAOS-POLISH TIES**--Vientiane, 9 Sep (OANA/KPL)--Khamphai Bouphe, acting minister for foreign affairs, on September 7, sent a message of greetings to Stefan Olszowski, foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic ties between Laos and Poland. The establishment of Lao-Polish diplomatic ties represented a historical hallmark in the new Lao-Polish relations of fraternal cooperation, basing on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, said the message. "The such state of affairs has genuinely answered the aspirations of the peoples of the two countries," the message emphasized. "It is with a sense of satisfaction and pleasure to observe that the fraternal friendship relations and combative solidarity between the parties, governments and peoples of Laos and Poland are being developed for the interests of peace and socialism," the acting-foreign minister appraised in his greetings telegram. [Text] [BK091321 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 9 Sep 82]

**BULGARIAN NATIONAL DAY**--Vientiane, 9 Sep (KPL)--Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC and premier of the LPDR, and Souphanouvong, president of the republic and of the PSA, yesterday sent a joint telegram to the Bulgarian leaders on the 38th Bulgarian National Day. The telegram, which was addressed to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] CC and president of the State Council, Grisha Filipov, president of the Council of Ministers and Stanko Todorov, president of the National Assembly, says: "Having moved forward on the socialist path, the Bulgarian people under the leadership of the BCP, having enjoyed active support from the Soviet Union



and having close cooperation with the socialist community, have not only overcome difficulties but scored brilliant successes step by step in socialist construction which in effect have uplifted the material and cultural levels of the people and raised the prestige of the PRB [People's Republic of Bulgaria] in the international arena. These successes have contributed to the strengthening of the socialist community and safeguarded peace and security in the Balkan region, Europe and the world." The telegram further expressed conviction that under the able leadership of the BCP headed by Todor Zhivkov, the Bulgarian people will score success in actively implementing resolution of the 12th Congress of the BCP. On the same occasion, Khamphai Boupha, acting-minister for foreign affairs, sent a telegram to his Bulgarian counterpart, Petur Mladenov. [Text] [BK091347 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 9 Sep 82]

**PREMIER'S RESIDENCE BOMBED**--Reports from Bangkok say that on the night of 15 August, an unidentified person threw a hand grenade at the residence of Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of Thailand, causing slight damage to some property. Gen Prem Tinsulanon later told reporters that the cause of the incident was not clear. He instructed that the security measures be beefed up. He went on to say that the bomb thrower must be his enemy. According to the Thai minister of interior, the bomb throwing was intended to cause chaos and to create problems for the government. [Text] [BK180240 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 18 Aug 82]

**HEAVY RAINS**--Due to heavy rains in the past few days, the water level in the Nam Lik and Nam Ngum Rivers has now risen to 11.5 meters. This water level is an indication that floods may occur because the waterbed of the Nam Lik River is narrow. If torrential rains continue unabated for some time, the water level will rise rapidly. Therefore, residents living along the banks of the two rivers are cautioned that they should make necessary preparations to ensure that their boats, livestock or vehicles will not be swept away by the floodwaters. [Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Irrigation announcement--date not given] [Text] [BK190816 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 18 Aug 82]

**DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MANILA**--On the afternoon of 19 August, a delegation of the LPDR government headed by Soulivong Phasitthidet, staff director of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, left Vientiane for Manila, capital of the Republic of the Philippines, to attend a conference of group 77 countries on the economic cooperation among various developing countries which will be held from 23 to 28 August. The delegation was seen off at Wattai airport by staff directors of the Foreign Affairs Ministry and chiefs of departments concerned. [Text] [BK200941 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 20 Aug 82]

**OUTGOING INDONESIAN ENVOY MET**--On the morning of 23 August 1982, acting Foreign Affairs Minister Khamphai Boupha received Pujo Prasetyo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Indonesia to Laos, who bade farewell to him before returning home after the completion of his term of service in Laos. On this occasion, the guest and the host conversed with each other in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. They discussed the consolidation, development and strengthening of relations between the two countries in the interest of the two peoples of Laos and Indonesia and in contribution to maintaining peace and stability in southeast Asia. Khamphai Boupha also wished Pujo Prasetyo a good trip home and success in his new duties. [Text] [BK250506 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 24 Aug 82]

## BRIEFS

**AIR FORCE DAY OBSERVED--**The Air Force Day is being celebrated throughout the country today with usual enthusiasm. The day began with special prayers for the solidarity and integrity of the country after morning prayers. Flight cadets from the Pakistan Air Force [PAF] Academy, Risalpur, mounted guard at the tomb of Qaide Azam [Mohammad Ali Jinnah] in Karachi this morning to mark the day. Special parades were held at all the PAF bases at which the chief of the air staff, Air Chief Marshal Mohammad Anwar Shamim, in his order of the day, asked the airmen to renew their pledge that they would give any sacrifice in the effective defense of the country. He said we must bow our heads in gratitude to almighty Allah and also pay homage to heroes who made supreme sacrifices to preserve our freedom and independence. The PAF bases have been opened to the general public. The program for the day included solo and formation air (?battle) display by fighter and trainer aircraft, static display of different PAF aircraft, radar and surface-to-air missiles, exhibition of PAF documentary films and display of historic and war photographs. [Text] [BK071043 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 7 Sep 82]

**KHAN AND CLAUSEN MEET--**Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan, now leading a delegation to the joint meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund at Toronto in Canada, has had detailed talks with the president of World Bank, A. W. Calusen. Wideranging subjects of mutual interest were covered at the talks which mainly centered around Pakistan's economic progress at a time when the country's resources were under extreme pressure, partly due to an extensive multisector development plan and partly due to the increasing number of Afghan refugees in Pakistan on whose well-being huge funds were being spent. The finance minister in his lengthy session of talks with Clausen effectively explained the performance of Pakistan's economy owing to the judicious policy of social reforms, economic recovery, financial consolidation and reordering an investment priority. This performance was achieved despite the unfavourable international economic (?climate). The World Bank president described his meeting with Ghulam Ishaq Khan as extremely beneficial and enlightening and said he greatly appreciated the economic development of Pakistan. He also admired Pakistan's success in improving its balance of payments and restructuring its public investments, programs for the greater role for the private enterprise. The finance minister also held discussions with delegations of the United States and his counterparts from the Middle Eastern countries attending the meeting. He briefed them on the economic recovery and the promising and encouraging prospects of investments in Pakistan. [Text] [BK071047 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 7 Sep 82]

1974 ELECTORAL ROLL ACT--An ordinance was promulgated today by the president to amend the electoral roll act, 1974. Through this amendment it has been made mandatory that 36 copies of the identity cards issued under the national registration act, 1973, should be furnished along with the application for enrolment of persons who are eligible to vote but are not included in the electoral rolls at present. The use of the identity card will (?rule out) the possibility of bogus entries. There will be further advantage also because the registration officers will be able to accept the applications of genuine eligible voters. Meanwhile, the chief election commissioner has directed that the work of updating and correcting the electoral rolls should be taken up immediately. The registration officers will start receiving applications from the 9th of this month for enrolling the voters who are eligible and whose names do not appear on the electoral rolls at present as well as for correcting erroneous entries in the existing electoral rolls. The work will be completed by the 15th of December this year. [Text] [BK030626 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 2 Sep 82]

CHINESE DELEGATION ARRIVES--An eight-member Chinese goodwill delegation led by (Abdullah Rahim) has arrived in Gilgit. It was received by federal minister of communications Mohyuddin Baluch and martial law administrator Zone E Major General Pirzad Khan. The Chinese delegation is the first of Xinjiang Province after opening the Khunjerab pass for general traffic between the two countries. The federal communications minister told the radio Pakistan's Gilgit representative that the opening of the pass for general traffic is another major step for strengthening the already existing friendly ties between the two countries. [Text] [BK030618 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 2 Sep 82]

ERADICATION OF WATERLOGGING--China and Pakistan will cooperate with each other in the eradication of waterlogging and salinity in their countries. This has been stated by leader of the visiting three-member Chinese soil scientist delegation Professor (Cheng Fan) during his visit to the University of Agriculture, Faisalabad. [Text] [BK031023 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 3 Sep 82]

SCHOLAR WARNS AGAINST U.S. BASES--Zulfikar Khalid, a Pakistani scholar, has warned military rulers of his country that provision of bases to the United States will lead to a bigger arms race in the region. He said this will also hamper the improvement of Indo-Pakistan relations. Khalid was speaking at a symposium on Pak-U.S. relations in Islamabad. Though the military rulers of Pakistan have said they will not give any bases to America. Khalid feels that Washington may press for such concessions at a later stage. [Text] [BK061107 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Sep 82]

MINISTER RETURNS FROM CAIRO--The federal minister for food and agriculture has said that Pakistan and Egypt can learn a lot from each other's experience in the field of agricultural research and land management. He said this while talking to newsmen on his arrival in Islamabad from Cairo. [Text] [BK041155 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 31 Aug 82]

DELEGATION LEAVES GILGIT FOR XINJIANG--The eight-member Chinese good-will delegation led by (Abdullah Rahim), director of foreign affairs of the autonomous region of Yugur of Xingjiang Province of the people's Republic of China, left Gilgit for Xinjiang today. The delegation was accorded a warm sendoff. Earlier, the Chinese good-will delegation laid [a] wreath at a monument at Gilgit built in commemoration of the Chinese workers who died during the construction of the Karakoram highway. The commissioner of the northern areas, as a gesture of good-will, presented traditional Gilgit caps to the members of the Chinese of the Chinese delegation. He expressed the hope that the opening of the Khunjerab pass will help in increasing trade and improvement of the economic condition of people on both sides of the border. [Text] [BK041015 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 3 Sep 82]

SHEIKHH'S DEATH--President of Azad Jammu and Kashmir Brig Mohammad Hayat Khan has sent condolences on the death of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah. In his condolence message, he referred to the role of Sheikh Mohammad Adbullah in the politics of Kashmir and said that the deceased gained popularity by launching the struggle against the Dogra regime before 1947. However, the Azad Kashmir president said that it would not be appropriate to raise difference and disputed issues on this occasion. He expressed his heartfelt condolences to Mrs Mohammad Abdullah and other members of the bereaved family. [Text] [BK091638 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 9 Sep 82]

THANKS FOR HANDLING HIJACKS--India has thanked Pakistan for the latter's cooperation in foiling the hijacking of Indian airlines aircraft on two occasions recently. Indian External Affairs Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao, in a letter to Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, said that the wholehearted cooperation rendered by the Pakistan Government in thwarting the recent attempts to hijack two aircraft of the Indian Airlines and to divert them to Pakistan is sincerely appreciated by the Indian Government. The Indian external affairs minister conveyed his thanks to the airport authorities, security personnel and other concerned officials who helped the officials of the Indian Embassy to avert a situation which could have turned extremely serious. The letter was delivered by Indian Ambassador K. D. Sharma to the foreign minister in Islamabad this afternoon. [Text] [BK091628 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 9 Sep 82]

CSO: 4203/186

## PAPUA NEW GUINEA

### BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN AID—A new agreement has been made for Australia to provide more technical aid to Papua New Guinea. Under the agreement, Papua New Guinea can ask Australia to provide people with special knowledge about agriculture, health, industry and accountancy. Australia is already providing assistance in education and training for Papua New Guineans worth about \$2.5 million. [Text]. [BK071255 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1130 GMT 7 Sep 82]

CSO: 4220/350



## PHILIPPINES

### MANILA COLUMNIST ON U.S. ANTI-MARCOS GROUPS

HK070210 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 6 Sep 82 pp 6, 11

[Column by Jesus Bigornia: "Foreign Hand Manipulates U.S. Opposition Men"]

[Excerpt] Following is a special report from our spy in Washington, D.C.:

"Faced by the reality of a warm welcome for President Marcos, opposition groups in the United States--manipulated by an unseen foreign hand--are now attacking frontally the Reagan administration and even the American people for extending an official invitation to the Philippines head of state. Suspected as left-leaning groups have mounted a vicious campaign against the White House because American officialdom has shown increasing affection for Mr Marcos because of his 'adherence to democratic principles and processes.'"

"Knowledgeable diplomatic observers say that thrust of the campaign of vilification launched by Filipino opposition groups appear to be that it is 'more desirable to be a vassal of the Kremlin than to remain "the valued ally of the free world,"' that the Philippines is viewed in American eyes. What is emerging today is an ideological drift carrying the so-called 'steak commando patriots' in the United States: opposition to making America stronger in the international political scene vis-a-vis Russian hegemony. Come to think of it, as Tourism Minister Jose 'Sunshine Joe' Aspiras is wont to say: If opposition elements in the United States brand pro-Marcos countrymen as 'tuta,' the appropriate retort should be, who is holding the leash on their collar?"

CSO: 4220/350



PHILIPPINES

ENRILE APPROVES AWARD FOR SUBVERSIVE'S ARREST

HK080010 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has approved a reward of 100,000 pesos to any person who can furnish information leading to the arrest of one Noberto Gonzales. Gonzales is the alleged suspected leader of a terrorist group planning to conduct bombings on key selected targets in metrol Manila area. The Defense Ministry said that Noberto Gonzales is the chairman of the Central Committee of the Partido Demokratiko Sosyalista ng Philipinas. He is reportedly now in Luzon together with other terrorist groups to carry out bombing activities.

Intelligence reports also indicated that Gonzales, along with other hard-core members of the MNLF, were responsible for the series of bombing attacks in Mindanao. He was also tagged as the principal suspect in the bombing attacks staged by the April 6 Liberation Movement in metro Manila in 1980.

Government lawyers, led by Solicitor-General Estelito Mendoza, opposed yesterday the grant of bail to persons detained for crimes against national security. Mendoza said their release on bail will frustrate the right of the state to self-preservation. Mendoza and his panel declared this in opposing before the Supreme Court the petition to bail filed by District Customs Collector (Sultan Abdullah Ali Pagasun). (Pagasun) is under detention since arrest last July 14 for alleged rebellion activities. Mendoza said (Pagasun) is a ranking member of the MNLF and was engaged in supplying arms, finances and supplies for the MNLF.

CSO: 4220/350

INTERVIEW WITH FORMER PRESIDENT DIOSDADO MACAPAGAL

Part I

HK280222 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 27 Aug 82 pp 7, 14

[Feature: Part I of "An Interview With Former President Diosdado Macapagal"]

[Text] 1. Q. How would you assess the current state of the legal oppositionists: Do you think the legal opposition can dislodge President Marcos in an election? Do you think the legal opposition is still relevant within the context of present political structure and development?

A. There are two or three kinds of legal oppositionists. The first is the real opposition comprising the parties and groups in the United Democratic Organization, or UNIDO. The second is the false or pseudo opposition whose leaders are for President Marcos and his system, refrain from criticizing the Marcoses, or have served in the Cabinet or other high positions under martial rule, under martial rule, such as the Batasang Pambansa official opposition, the SPD [Social Democratic Party], or the Roy NP [Nacionalista Party]. A third is the dissent of the church on moral considerations alone.

From the viewpoint of dislodging Marcos in an election, only the first warrants consideration and assessment. Even the true opposition cannot, under present circumstances, dislodge the regime because the subsisting apparatus of power built under martial rule includes the Marcos-controlled Comelec [Commission on Elections], which has assumed the role of proclaiming victorious the candidates whom the regime wants to be declared as electoral winners, irrespective of the true will of the voters.

Since the national aspiration is the restoration of democracy, a democratic opposition such as the Unido can never be irrelevant. For one thing, its leadership has adopted civil disobedience on a selective basis as a prime activity. Although used peacefully, this undertaking will help in galvanizing the people's will to assert their rights--a form of mass conditioning that is necessary for the success of any type of opposition to oppressive rule.

2. Q. How about the Liberal Party [LP]? What is its present thrust? How does the LP view the current political situation? Is LP prepared to meet the KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] in an elections?

A. The LP has adopted a two-fold policy under martial rule: (1) Of it not to participate as a party in the rigged so-called "elections" and other democratic exercises held under the authoritarian regime in order not to recognize

the legitimacy of the regime in any way and (2) instead of participating in the fraudulent democratic exercises which could be construed as recognizing the legitimacy of the regime by operating within its system, the party leaders have performed valuable oppositionist roles in collaboration with other dissenters in order to resist the regime as well as to assist the party supporters in the "elections" without tugging along the party by their individual acts.

3. Q. How about opposition leader and former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr.? Do you consider him relevant to the current political situation? In what way is he relevant/irrelevant in the present situation? Do you consider his political future certain/uncertain? Why?

A. Senator Aquino is not only relevant to the current political situation but remains to date as the top opposition leader who is justifiably feared most by Marcos. This explains why Marcos and his Batasang Pambansa disqualified Aquino from running against the president in the 1981 presidential election.

Aquino is the opposition figure who has the most capability of playing the most effective role in toppling the regime. In the light of the consensus that the regime cannot be toppled by sheer democratic means, it is Aquino, as imputed to him by the government itself, who possesses even from abroad at this stage the talent, capacity, and connections to overcome the problem of where-withal beyond democratic means.

No one's political future is certain, but it is certain that as long as Aquino is active he will be a threat to the maintenance and perpetuation of the regime because of his resourcefulness and popularity.

4. Q. Reports said LP is not merging with the Nacionalista. What are the reasons? What is the present status of the LP-NP relationship? It is a coalition or not?

A. The LP is not in a position to merge with the NP--merger which will result in a new party--because it is believed that this will mean the dissolution of both the LP and NP, which is what Marcos has wanted all along. The LP is not disposed to play into Marcos' hands.

It is unjustifiable to dissolve the LP through a merger with another party because it is a great party with an eminent tradition. It has contributed vastly to the building of the republic and has in fact reared all those who became president of the republic except one.

In view of the LP two-fold policy under martial rule, the LP leaders have been dealing with the NP in their individual capacity. The party itself has accordingly not joined the NP-formed coalition but a good number of LP leading figures have joined the coalition. The PDP [expansion unknown]-Laban merger as reported is not a repudiation of the Laurel-led Unido coalition since both have ruled out joining the coalition.

The merger may also be a step in the direction of the contemplated grand coalition. Both the PDP and Laban did not join in the formation of the NP-led coalition pending the merger of the two. Their authorized representatives informed that if and when they join the projected grand coalition, it would be on the basis of agreements among the parties and groups concerned which would embrace accords on principles and policy planks, voting arrangements, and other customary stipulations in a coalition.

Vice-president, delegate Sarmiento, who is the coalition secretary general; and Congressman Neptali Gonzales, who is a regional vice-president. [sentence as published] Sarmiento is the LP deputy secretary general who ranks next only to executive Vice-President and acting President Jovito Salonga and Secretary General Aquino. It is said that Aquino has expressed support for the moves of coalition interim President Laurel. As the highest LP official, Salonga has not to my knowledge manifested his attitude towards the coalition. On my part, for reasons of health, I have not joined the coalition.

## Part II

HK310231 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 28 Aug 82 p 7

[Feature: Part II of "An Interview With Former President Diosdado Macapagal"]

[Text] 5. Q. How would you assess the current United Nationalist Democratic Organization and the merger of the PDP-Laban? What do you think their main thrusts, gains and losses in putting them? Do you think their directions are toward the formation of a grand coalition? Is the PDP-Laban merger a repudiation of the Laurel-led Unido? What is your concept of a grand coalition? Do you think the Laurel led grand coalition can meet effectively the KBL [expansion unknown] of Mr Marcos?

A. The United Nationalist Democratic Organization, sometimes referred to as Unido although most often as Unido, is a coalition between the NP [Nacionalista Party] and largely individual leaders from other parties and groups. There is no information to my knowledge as to which of the parties and groups within the Unido umbrella have joined the coalition as entities. The Unido is a step toward the objective of grand coalition among all real opposition parties and groups or most of them.

As to thrusts, Unido aims at nationalism which is not, however, spelled out specifically in its declaration of principles. Its brief program does not contain particulars by which to fairly assess where it stands ideologically. The PDP believes in pluralism or multiple parties. The Laban upholds the removal of U.S. bases and nuclear weapons from the Philippines. On their respective gains and losses in putting themselves up, these being subjective internal affairs, it is for them to evaluate.

As envisaged, a grand coalition would be composed of the parties and groups in the Unido umbrella principally the LP [Liberal Party] and NP, the Laban and PDP. It would be open to all other genuine opposition parties and groups. It would be ruled by an executive committee composed of representatives

representing the coalesced parties agreed upon for purposes of decisions and election of its officers. It would have a single leadership elected by the executive committee as well as single spokesman. As proposed by PDP, the coalesced parties and groups would also previously agree on policies and programs.

Next to the envisaged grand coalition, that formed by the NP and led by Laurel would be considerably effective in meeting the KBL--more than in previous elections. In terms of maximal effectiveness, the contemplated grand coalition would be more effective than the current Laurel-led one. A reason for this is that the grand coalition would be composed of political parties and groups and not merely of individual leaders from such parties and groups other than the NP. Moreover, there is a move to elect Aquino as grand coalition president with S. Laurel as executive vice-president. An Aquino-led grand coalition would be the most effective in meeting Marcos and his KBL.

7. [As published] Q. What can you say about the PDP political platform and the Unido's 5-point program to dismantle martial law? Do you agree with the Laurel's concept of caretaker government? What is your concept of caretaker government?

A. The PDP program is impressive for its thrust to introduce meaningful reforms in government and the national life, which include: (1) Nationalistic approach against exploitation by "foreign colonizers, transnationals or domestic exploiters"; (2) utilization of natural resources and domestic credit only by Filipinos; (3) compulsory and free public education; (4) abolition of a professional army in favor of a citizen army; (5) stewardship concept of ownership; (6) weakening of big business in favor of small and medium enterprises.

The Laurel-led Unido 5-point program to dismantle martial law contains general objectives and principles to which one cannot disagree.

The Laurel caretaker government being anchored on the premise that "Marcos agrees" to the arrangement may be unrealizable because it is believed that Marcos would not agree to a caretaker government for a peaceful transition from authoritarianism to democracy. In the 1981 constitutional amendments, Marcos has already provided for his own mode of transition which is the 15-member Executive Committee headed by the prime minister, all of whom are his appointees.

Realistically, a caretaker government is only feasible if Marcos is forced out of office. In such event, the caretaker government will be determined by the group or groups instrumental in bringing about the change. In any event, the caretaker government should not last more than a year within which and as soon as possible it must conduct a free, honest, and orderly election for president of the Philippines and other essential officials of a democratic government in accordance with the properly applicable constitution.



### Part III

HK310241 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 29 Aug 82 p 7

[Feature: Part III of "An Interview With Former President Macapagal"]

[Text] 8. Q. What are your present activities? Are you writing a book, forming a new party, reorganizing an old one? Please tell something about your present activities and state of health.

A. I am recuperating from a heart ailment complicated by a respiratory complaint for which I was treated by the Texas Heart Institute in collaboration with my local physicians. My recovery is being satisfactorily maintained but I have been constrained to limit my activities.

I have accordingly withdrawn from the chairmanship of the Unido Advisory Council, and have adverted the LP leaders that with the setting up of its new Salonga-Aquino leadership following the demise of LP President Roxas I am withdrawing from the active discharge of my party role as titular head.

Within the constraints of my health, it is my intention, however, to continue helping in the liberation struggle in a nonpartisan capacity as former president of the Philippines, president of the 1971 constitutional convention which reconvened last March 31, 1981, and honorary chairman of the Interim National Assembly Association (INAA) which is composed of delegates to the convention and members of the 7th Congress of the Philippines. I am presently writing some notes on the history and labor of the 1971 constitutional convention.

9. Q. The 1971 constitutional convention has drafted a new constitution. Are you at liberty to describe its contents? What are its salient points, features, philosophy, and thrusts? Could you spare us a draft copy?

A. The main task of the reconvened 1971 constitutional convention is the approval of a draft constitution being prepared by a special committee. The draft is being looked over by members of the special committee but until it is ready for submittal to the convention itself, it is regretted that, considering the circumstances under which the convention and the special committee work, the procedure that is being followed, as well as the contents of the draft itself, its contents, features, philosophy, and thrusts cannot yet be publicly disclosed and discussed and copies of it released.

### Part IV

HK310246 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 30 Aug 82 p 7

[Feature: Part IV of "An Interview With Former President Macapagal"]

[Text] 10. Q. After completing the draft, what will be made to the constitution? How would you prepare the final draft? What will be the procedures? When will the plenary meeting of the delegates be held?



A. The first draft is the responsibility of a subcommittee. After formulation by the subcommittee, the draft goes to the main special committee which will make the final draft. After being refined by the special committee, the draft goes to the convention itself. After the various committees involved are given an opportunity to look over the draft and make suggestions agreeable to the main special committee and the convention leadership believes that the final draft will meet the approval of the convention, it will be submitted to the latter in a plenary meeting for final delinization and approval. The convention will likewise decide what will be done with the approved new constitution.

11. Q. What are the implications of a new constitution to the current political situation? What do you think will be the reaction of Mr Marcos to the drafting of a new constitution?

A. Under the proper circumstances, a new constitution can prevent a violent transition or radically abbreviate its duration. The new constitution may be taken into consideration in determining under what constitution the first free, honest, and orderly election after authoritarian rule will be conducted. One is hard put to surmise the reaction of Mr Marcos to the drafting of a new constitution. Only he can tell what he will do at the time the drafting of a new charter materializes.

The imperative need of the nation is national reconciliation for the avoidance of nationwide fratricidal strife. Such turmoil looms as the unavoidable end of the Marcos regime draws near because the mode of succession he has provided in the 1981 constitutional amendments is not acceptable to the bulk of the people. It is not acceptable because his successor is thereunder chosen by him whereas the people, despairing in their long deprivation of their sovereign right to freely choose their leader, want a successor freely chosen by them in an honest election.

Unless a mode of transition agreeable to the administration and the rest of the people is adopted, a tragic violence will likely erupt on a national scale.

A new constitution can provide such satisfactory mode to avoid a fratricidal strife. The Marcos mode of succession and transition is not satisfactory because the constitutional amendments embodying it were drafted by Marcos himself and the Batasang Pambansa which was created in the questionable "elections" under martial rule while a new constitution will have been drafted by the delegates to the 1971 constitutional convention who were elected by the sovereign people in free elections. [As published]

Except for the convening of the interim National Assembly provided therein, the first constitution formulated by the convention can no longer serve as a basis for transition because the Marcos amendments thereto have mutilated said charter beyond recognition and reason. Still, the convening of the interim National Assembly for the purpose of conducting an election for the members of the regular National Assembly may be resorted to in order to provide constitutional continuity in our political development. All things considered, a new constitution adopted by the convention may be the best solution for a peaceful and orderly transition with the same advantage of constitutional continuity.

12. Q. What are your views on the president's concept of normalization process? Do you think we are having a normalization? Why?

A. The president's concept of normalization process is to normalize and make permanent his authoritarian system. This is not normalization, which requires a return to a true democracy.

#### Part V

HK010103 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 31 Aug 82 p 7

[Feature: Part V of "An Interview With Former President Macapagal"]

[Text] 13. Q. What do you think of the succession mechanism as embodied in the 1981 amendments to the constitution? Do you consider the first lady as his most probable successor? What do you think of the first lady as a person and as a political leader? What is the possibility of the establishment of a political dynasty in the country?

A. The succession mechanism embodied in the 1981 amendments perpetuates the Marcos authoritarian system. It is worse than in many dictatorships where the successor is at least not chosen by the incumbent, whereas in this case the incumbent president effectively selects his successor.

It is a general belief that the president is planning his wife to be the successor. Indicators support such belief. It would not be proper to evaluate Mrs Marcos as a person because that would be personal. As a political leader, since she has derived her power from her husband which in similar situations disintegrates when the husband is done, it may not be reasonable to assume that Mrs Marcos possesses the leadership caliber necessary to steer the nation in the post-Marcos period through the complex national and international problems that will probably be worse than in any other time in the republic's history.

Unless the citizens assert themselves more, the Marcos design to establish dynasty may not be precluded. The design is indicated by the methodical political buildup not only for Mrs Marcos but also for the president's son and elder daughter.

14. Q. How would you describe the current political spectrum? Who are the anti-people? The pro-people? Who are the relevant ones?

A. The main alignments in the political spectrum are those who supported and collaborated with the authoritarian regime on one side and those who resisted and opposed it on the other. While not all the authoritarians and their collaborators and supporters are anti-people, especially those who are not essentially politicians, the political leaders among them may be properly regarded as anti-people.

The politicians and citizen leaders who have opposed and continue to oppose authoritarianism are rightly regarded as pro-people. They undergo sacrifices for the freedom and rights of the people.

All the active leaders are relevant to a varying degree and from a differing standpoint. The collaborators are pushers for continued despotism and the oppositionists are fighters for democracy and freedom. The latter vary in their relevance in the light of the consensus that the regime cannot be brought down by mere democratic means without violence or force. The oppositionists who are disposed to resort when necessary to more than peaceful means have become more relevant to the liberatarian struggle than the pure pacifists.

## Part VI

HK020237 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 1 Sep 82 pp 7, 12

[Feature: Part VI of "An Interview With Former President Macapagal"]

[Text] 15. Q. What are your views on the violent oppositionists? The CPP/NPA [Communist Party of the Philippines/ New People's Army]? The PKP/HMB [Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas/HMB--expansion unknown]? MNLF? Social Democrats? and others? Do you think they are politically strong and can dislodge the present regime in a matter of time?

A. The violent oppositionists have become more relevant now than the peaceful ones because of the realization that the regime cannot be changed through peaceful means and exercises which are manipulated to ensure the regime's victory. In a survey, the Unido [United Democratic Opposition] has reportedly found that 70 percent of the oppositionists have been radicalized and have joined the NPA, MNLF, urban guerrillas, or have resorted to violent means. In a recent homily, Fr James Reuter, S.J. has asserted, quoting the Bible, that when the courts can no longer give justice, violence is justified. Marcos himself, in his book "Democracy: Today's Revolution," has recognized the right of revolution by the people as "an elemental human right." He wrote that "Democracy recognizes the inherent right of the people to cast out their rulers, change their policy, or effect radical reforms in their system of government or institutions, by force or by general uprising, after the legal and constitutional methods of making such change have proved inadequate or so obstructed as to be unavailable."

"By most credible accounts, the CPP/NPA have gained plenty of ground under martial rule and have placed the country within reach of a communist take-over.

The PKP/HMB if still operational may be regarded as acting in collaboration with the authoritarian regime with their erstwhile chairman, Luis Taruc, now a Batasang Pambansa member and a supporter of Marcos and his system. A captured key HMB commander in central Luzon, Silverstre Liwanag alias Linda Bie, was pardoned by Marcos and forthwith ran and won as Barangay captain in Lubao, Pampanga although he lost in his bid to become head of the town's Barangay captains.

The MNLF has gained the sustained support of the Islamic Conference of Nations and has stayed vigorous in its resistance and strikes against the Marcos regime.

The Social Democrats (Socdem) reportedly led by Fr. Intengan and based in Sabah are an illustration of moderate oppositionists who have been driven by a profound sense of injustice to respect to the last recourse of the aggrieved who cannot obtain justice through peaceful means. Other violent dissenters are essentially in the category of the Social Democrats who have opted for violence, if necessary, to achieve redemption from despotism and iniquity.

In the final analysis, it is not any violent organization or a combination of them but the people who can dislodge the regime in the near future. The discontent is accumulating and moving towards a strife national in scope and increasingly involving vital sectors of the nation—the workers, the youth, the military, the church, and others. How the sectors will react will be influenced by how the people will respond to the attraction of violence being spread by the NPA, MNLF and the radicalized political and citizen dissenters. With the economy in a bad shape, with the circus of extravagance and frolic unceasing, with abuses and injustices unabated, the concerted operation of the violent rebels and radicalized moderates, especially in striking a sympathetic cord in a segment of the military, has the capability of arousing the necessary nation-wide mass support to dislodge the regime.

#### Part VII

HK030251 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 2 Sep 82 pp 5, 6

[Feature: Part VII of "An Interview With Former President Macapagal"]

[Text] 17. Q. How would you assess the death of former Senator Gerardo Roxas to the cause of the opposition in the country? How would you describe Roxas as an opposition leader?

A. Senator Roxas was an inestimable loss to the cause of the opposition in the country. He was the indisputable leader of the official opposition party, the LP [Liberal Party]. He played the decisive leadership role in the three stages of an expanding united opposition: the National Union for Democracy and Freedom (NUDF) of which he was co-leader with Senator Tanada; the National Union for Liberation (NUL) of which he was the sole top leader; and the United Democratic Organization (UNIDO) of which he was cochairman with speaker Laurel. He was a presidential alternative who loomed to be the most acceptable in a controlling spectrum of oppositionists and admiration of men if a compromise became imperative for national unity and avoidance of nationwide turmoil.

Roxas had valuable qualities of leadership which included integrity and honesty, impressive intellect, firmness combined with gentleness, grasp of economic problems, steady control of his political organization and personal resources.

18. Q. What are your views on the following martial law policies on:

- heavy external borrowing;
- open-door government policy on multinationals;
- presence of U.S. military bases;
- Bataan nuclear plant;
- present foreign policy.



A. The heavy external borrowing has been a calamity. Not justified by benefits to the economy, it has only placed our country and its economy under the regulation and supervision of foreign financial institutions.

There is nothing to show for the \$18 billion external debt except a gloomy economic slump characterized by the lowest rate of growth ever, lengthening list of businesses in distress, employment lay-offs, augmenting unfavorable balance of trade and payments, rising inflation, increasing budgetary deficit, tight credit, lowered credit standing, and other manifestations of a seriously ailing economy.

With the government unable to borrow enough for exceeding its borrowing capacity and lowered credit standing and the economy unable to raise production to cover the amortization payments on the huge loans over and above the needs of normal growth, an inordinate portion of tax revenues will now be allocated for loan payments, thereby gravely reducing funds for essential public services and for invigorating the nation's productive capacity which is in an anemic condition.

The open-door government policy on multinationals, being without adequate and effective safeguards to protect the interests of the country and the people against the dangers posed by the multinationals has been inimical to the national welfare.

Some of the dangers from multinationals have been well pointed out by CC [expansion unknown] delegate Augusto Cesar Espiritu, a former member of the National Economic Council (Proilan Bacungan, Philippine Perspectives on Multinational Corporations, pp 78-80), as follows:

1. Multinational corporations are not panaceas for development; they are at best development facilities and at worst, instruments for domination of the economies of host countries.
2. Multinational corporations are "islands of conscious power (economic and perhaps, political and cultural) in an ocean of unconscious cooperation."
3. Foreign investments and multinationals are not there to help underdeveloped countries in their quest for economic growth but are there in quest of profits in the developing countries.
4. Whatever the net effects of multinational corporations on economic growth, they are not now known to help in the equitable distribution of wealth in society and on the contrary, they tend to accentuate rather than reduce inequalities within host countries in the absence of proper government policies.
5. There may be economic growth in a country in terms of gross domestic product and the increase of industrial establishments, while participation of local management, technologists, engineers and skilled workers may be highly limited. And such limited participation as there exists may often times lead to the alienation of such local multinational management and workers from their own people, with their outlook toward life and their civic consciousness being strongly conditioned by their loyalty to their "multinational family."

In my view, no safeguards against multinationals by a single nation can be adequate and effective for the reason that the bargaining power of the multinationals is decisive as long as there are other nations that are competitively agreeable to the terms desired by the multinationals. Developing nations must adopt common and universally applied safeguards. Until this is achieved, a regime that adopts an open-door policy toward multinationals does a disservice to its people.

It is hardly disputable that the U.S. bases in the Philippines serve American interests and not Philippine external security needs. By the American support for the first authoritarian regime under the Philippine Republic, the bases and the compensatory military and financial aid given to the regime have instead been used to repress the rights and liberties of the Filipino people. Under these circumstances, the continuation of the bases beyond 1991 when the bases treaty ends has utterly lost justification.

Apart from the inflated cost of the Bataan nuclear plant, its construction, particularly at its present site, is detrimental to the safety and well-being of the Filipino people. It will also aggravate the country's dependence on foreign countries for its energy requirements since nuclear energy needs the importation of uranium and of uranium-processing technology which is a foreign monopoly.

The regime's foreign policy and relations may be rated as below par. The policy has opened the country and its economy to exploitation and dominance by foreign countries. The image of the Philippines as an American puppet has been accentuated under martial rule.

The policy has placed the country not only under American but also Japanese and Chinese dominance. In ASEAN, the Philippines has surrendered leadership to Indonesia because of the Mindanao Muslim problem. In the Third World, the policy has subjected the country to humiliation and disdain because of the Filipino ruler posing as the Third World leader and spokesman. In the Arab and Muslim world, because of the regime's inability to handle the MNLF rebellion, which it caused, as a domestic problem, it has invited foreign interference in domestic affairs and made the Philippines politically and economically dependent on the oil-rich Arab countries. In Latin America, the Philippines has lost good will and cooperation because of the regime's abandonment of the use of the Spanish language.

#### Final Part

HK040159 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 3 Sep 82 pp 7, 17

[Feature: Part VIII and last of "An Interview With Former President Macapagal"]

[Text] 16. Q. Do you think there is a basis of unity between the legal and violent oppositionists? If so, in which areas? If not, please explain.



A. Horacio Morales, heretofore mentioned, who ranks high in the Radical National Democratic Front (NDF), a broad alliance of Filipino revolutionaries which includes communists although "the majority are not," has expressed the view that "there are bright prospects for cooperation forces" (FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, August 21, 1981). Such cooperation and unity, he said, can extend into a "civilian junta" that could take over the reins as a caretaker government after the overthrow of the Marcos regime. He maintained that such civilian junta cannot happen without the participation of the armed radicals.

It may be stated in addition that in the 1981 presidential election the legal and violent oppositionists both boycotted the elections.

Q. How would you assess the current Marcos government? Please describe the gains and losses and shortcomings of the present regime. What do you think are the solutions to remedy the current authoritarian regime?

A. After seventeen years the Marcos government has failed to solve the problems of the country. For instance, in metro Manila even the rudimentary problems of a metropolis like light, water, telephone and postal services, and traffic have not been solved and have instead worsened.

Under the overextended regime, the Filipinos have been deprived of democracy and their God-given rights and liberties. The nation has become torn in disunity and strife to the verge of turmoil and territorial dismemberment. The people have retrogressed economically and the masses have sunk deeper in poverty and hardships. The Philippines is today the least developed industrially in the region, the real income of the people is the lowest, and the gap between the rich and the poor the widest.

Moreover, graft and corruption in government has spread like a pestilence, visibly in high places. Peace and order has deteriorated and crime has taken frightful forms. Moral and ethical values have tobogganed, as witness the introduction and proliferation of casinos, rise and sophistication of prostitution, nationally syndicated jai-alai and other gambling, criminality and lack of discipline in law-enforcement agencies.

The alleged gains are too insignificant in comparison with the wrongs inflicted. For example, the claim of accomplishment in infrastructure. Actually, on total this constitutes a loss. Too much borrowed capital has been sunk in nonproductive structures to the irretrievable detriment of the economy, moreover, considering the leakage in graft money and wasteful extravagance in the use of the funds allocated to infrastructure, more and beneficial infrastructure could have been built out of the allocated funds without graft, waste, and extravagance.

The main solution to the authoritarian regime is to change it to a democratic government by restoring democracy and free elections in which a democratic leadership sensitive to the public needs and desires can be freely chosen by the people.

Short of changing the regime outright, a solution could be the formulation of a satisfactory process of succession in which the successor will be determined not by the incumbent ruler or his party but by the vote of the people in a genuinely free, honest, and orderly election. In formulating the right method of succession, technical questions of constitutionality should not be a hindrance because the regime has repeatedly demonstrated lack of difficulty in amending the constitution when it wishes.

The key to such an acceptable process of succession is the formation of a new Comelec [Commission on elections] that enjoys the people's confidence in its impartiality and fairness as it used to be before Marcos imposed martial law. It is essential in particular that the Comelec chairman be a person of high repute and prestige that inspires confidence in his probity, justness, and firmness. Other helpful electoral measures should include the following:

There should be no block-voting which is a proven implement for electoral frauds and undue advantage to the administration. Fairness is the name of the game.

If the government party is represented in the electoral committee which will conduct the balloting and canvass the votes cast the main and genuine opposition party must likewise be represented in the committee.

All restrictions to the right to petition, peaceful assembly, public rallies, as well as the right to freedom of speech and of the press, save the law on libel, should be discarded. These rights should be enforced by deeds in a manner which will promote a clean and fair election.

We venture the conjecture that if a satisfactory process of success is formulated, together with fair election rules that will enable the Comelec to conduct a poll the results of which will reflect the true will of the electorate, the opposition will see its way clear to burying the hatchet in favor of national reconciliation and avoidance of the looming national catastrophe in a violent transition.

STEEP DROP IN COMPANY PROFITS NOTED

HK100212 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 9 Sep 82 p 2

[By research head Delia M. Castaneda: "Top 1,000 Corporations' Profits Continue Decline in 1981"]

[Excerpts] Reflective of the worsening economic condition, the country's 1,000 largest corporations (in terms of gross revenue) suffered a huge 58 percent cut in profits last year as against a much lower 15 percent drop in 1980.

According to this year's edition of the BUSINESS DAY 1,000 top corporations in the Philippines (now off the press), aggregate net income of the elite group was pared to peso 2,387 million from the previous year's peso 5,662 million. This was despite a 16 percent increase on gross revenues from P182,676 million to P212,030 million.

The individual financial yearend reports of the top 1,000 revealed several factors which led to this lackluster performance. Foremost was the high cost of borrowed money. Aggravating the situation were lower sales, lower prices of a number of traditional products in the export market, higher cost of raw materials and higher energy bills.

Heading the list of top losers was the financially strapped Marinduque Mining and Industrial Corp. [MMIC]; the country's No 1 producer of nickel. Beset by the soft prices of metals in the world market and high interest payments, the mining firm more than trebled its 1980 loss with P989.75 million deficit last year to displace erstwhile top loser, Philippine Airlines, Inc.

The top 10 in terms of losses suffered an aggregate deficit of P2,387 million, accounting for 56 percent of the combined P4,790-million loss of the 221 firms which landed in the red last year.

Industry losses. In contrast to the previous year where only the services sector incurred a loss, five of the nine major industry groupings recorded negative returns last year.

The biggest loss of P913.59 million was reported by the mining firms, a turnaround from their combined net income of P983.83 million in 1980. MMIC's loss alone came to 98 percent of the industry's total.

The second biggest industry loss was reported by the community, social and personal services sector whose loss expanded by 283 percent last year. From P59.95 million, in 1980, the sector's combined loss almost quadrupled to reach P229.76 million.

Responsible for the industry's loss was the hotel group which reported a combined loss of P245.94 million, 9 percent more than the whole industry's total loss.

Ranking third in terms of industry loss was the transportation, storage and communications sector which reported a combined loss of P116.05 million, in stark contrast to the P132.61 million in profits recorded in 1980.

Although only 23 of the 58 companies in this sector which made it to the top 1,000 roster ended 1981 with losses, the combined net income of the other firms was not enough to put the sector in the black.

Philippine Airlines' loss alone of P595 million was five times the sector's combined net loss last year.

The remaining five sectors, although they were lucky enough to end 1981 on the money side, experienced cuts in profits. Even the moneymaking financial sector was not spared, although it had the small decrease of 12.23 percent.

The biggest profit squeeze of 74 percent was experienced by the construction industry. From P315.32 million in 1980, net earnings plummeted to P80.58 million.

Gross revenues: When BUSINESS DAY first came out with the list of the country's 1,000 leading companies in terms of revenues last year, four oil companies dominated the list. These four retained their positions in the listing for 1981.

Sectoral Share: As in the past, the manufacturing industry, composed of 433 firms, contributed the bulk of the top 1,000's aggregate revenues in 1981. The group grossed P94,589 million, accounting for 45 percent of the top 1,000's revenue pie.

A distant second was the wholesale and retail trade sector, which pitched in 20 percent of the total. The industry, composed of 245 companies, sold P41,737-million worth of goods last year.

In third place was the financing, insurance, real estate and business service group (143 firms) which reported a combined revenue of P34,696 million, contributing 16 percent of the top 1,000's revenues. This marked a hefty 38 percent hike from the previous year's P25,207 million. Largely responsible for this growth was the entry of a number of offshore banks.

The other sectors and their corresponding shares in the top 1,000's total revenues were: transportation, storage and communications--6 percent (P11,810

million--56 firms); construction--5 percent (P10,355 million--45 firms); mining and quarrying--4 percent (P8,903 million--23 firms); electricity, gas and water--2 percent (P5,339 million--seven firms); agriculture, fishery and forestry--1 percent (P2,860 million--28 firms); and the community, social and personal services--1 percent (P1,741 million--20 firms).

Meanwhile, the total resources base of the top 1,000 firms expanded by 20 percent, from P336,098 million in 1980 to P402,562 million last year. The bulk of the increase, however, came from creditors as the [word illegible] saw its total liabilities grow by 23 percent in contrast to the 5 percent additional investments of stockbrokers. From P268,275 million, the total obligations of the group reached P331,299 million by yearend '81. On the other hand, stockholders equity stood at P71,264 million, a little more than the previous year P67,823 million.

CSO: 4220/350

## BRIEFS

ANTIGOVERNMENT SUBVERSIVES ARRESTED--Military authorities arrested yesterday two more antigovernment plotters in metro Manila and a Catholic nun and two other subversive suspects in Catbalogan, Samar. Arrested in metro Manila were (Tomas Laurel) and (Roman Lafentes). Their arrest brought to 29 the number of persons now in Philippine Constabulary detention in Manila for the plot to terrorize the country, disrupt the economy and assassinate civilian and military officials and eventually seize the government. Those arrested in Catbalogan, Samar, were identified as Sister (Helena Gutierrez), (Juanita Delamida) and (Antonio Asistio). Eastern Command Chief Brig Gen Salvador Mison said subversive documents and literature and printing paraphernalia were also seized during the raid at the Catholic Social Action Center in Catbalogan. A revolver was also seized from the center. General Mison said six others including two priests and two nuns are being hunted. He said they were also involved in running the social action center and the printing of the subversive materials and possession of the unlicensed revolver. In Manila, the military said some 60 persons linked to the September conspiracy are still at large. [Text] [HK040031 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 3 Sep 82]

MILITARY TAKEOVER 'RIDICULOUS'--President Marcos told a small group of reporters after his nationally-televised news conference yesterday that the idea of a military takeover in the Philippines is ridiculous, but he said if the National Assembly fails to provide a bill on presidential succession before his departure, he will issue an emergency decree giving presidential powers to a currently 10-member executive committee in the event anything happens to him on his U.S. trip. Meanwhile at the Batasan, the bill on presidential succession was approved on second reading early this morning, with a few changes. The Batasan agreed to hold a marathon session until the bill is approved on third and final reading before the assembly adjourns on Friday. In other developments at the Batasan, the 61.8 billion peso national budget for 1983 was also approved last night on third and final reading. The bill will be sent to Malacanang today for signing into law by the president. Also approved was a bill which would penalize any person falsely accusing another of subversion. [Text] [HK070007 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 6 Sep 82]

CSO: 4220/350



LABOR LEADER DISCUSSES POLITICAL EVOLUTION

Bangkok PATINYA in Thai 16 Aug 82 pp 16 17

[Interview with Amat Khamthetthong: date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] What role and structure will the council stipulate?

[Answer] Concerning the actions of the council, in which I will take part, and the structure or policies, I think that things must be stipulated at the conference of the new committee. However, we feel that we must try to hit the targets that have already been set. The main principle is to try to raise the standard of living of the workers. As for how this will be done, many more things must be done. For example, we must turn the Labor Council into a strong institution that the laborers can really rely on. But having said this, much more needs to be said about this.

[Question] Will political work be stressed?

[Answer] As for political activities, we will stress educating the laborers so they know "what is what." Since laborers do not have political knowledge, they are at a disadvantage and are inferior in everything in society. Thus, we will emphasize education. We will divide this into the following major topics: First, we will stress labor relations, that is, living cooperatively and negotiating and bargaining for labor rights. Second, we will emphasize skill development in order to increase the capabilities of the laborers. Finally, we will provide economic and political education. In short, our activities will stress various matters.

[Question] Concerning the struggle over the labor problems, will the council or the labor unions, in the form of a federation, be the spearhead in the struggle?

[Answer] From now on, the Labor Council will serve as a coordinator. But in coordinating things, there must be a basis, a federation. The problems will then be brought before the council. The council will decide what is correct. The party with the problem will be invited to come discuss the matter. Whenever it is felt that a struggle is necessary, the council will serve as the coordinator, that is, the council will serve as the mentor in the movement with each person, that is, the members, really working. But if we are to carry on a movement at

the national level, we must certainly use the name of the Labor Council. But the real movers are the unions and the federation.

[Question] What will relations between the Democratic Labor Party and the labor unions be like?

[Answer] Concerning this, we have each gone our own way and there is no connection between us. But in educating the laborers, we must make the laborers understand that, as citizens, they must play a political role. As for this party, we must realize what the laborers really want. What they want is a better life and human dignity. Since this is what the laborers want, in promoting the interests of the laborers, matters will involve the employers and the government. We realize that in the struggle of the laborers, we should have an organization and fight in certain ways. Thus, in the struggle of the laborers, we will hold to the labor union movement, or to labor unionism as it is called. But at the same time, we must call for the political system to be corrected so that there is democracy. That means that we must use political measures along with other measures. Thus, even though the council and the labor party have each "gone their own way," we must make the members understand that politics in Thailand concerns all laborers and let each laborer decide for himself whether or not to join the labor party. We will just inform the workers concerning which parties are working in their interests. The council will not tell them which parties they must support.

[Question] How great a role do you think the laborers will play in the political development of Thailand?

[Answer] I think that the laborers have a great role in this. National development requires the cooperation of people from many sectors. All of these sectors must cooperate. But from what I have seen, in countries where the laborers have not joined in, political development has not been completed. Past examples in several countries show that the laborers are the heart in developing a democratic system. I think that Thai laborers should play a greater political role than they have in the past. In the past, the government, or the capitalists, constantly tried to prevent the laborers from taking part because they knew that the laborers were the ones who had been greatly oppressed by the capitalists. Thus, if the laborers gained [power], they would lose [power]. They thus tried to prevent this, saying that the laborers should not become involved in politics. This is clearly dictatorial thinking. But the capitalists are clever. They know that if they themselves say anything, the laborers will not believe them. They are thus relying on some labor leaders to speak for them and so conflicts have arisen.

[Question] Does this mean that the employers or the government have helped foster disagreements in the labor movement?

[Answer] I think that this has happened because they are unaware of the facts. Or it may be due to their policies. Both are possible, but I feel that it is more likely that they are unaware of the facts.

[Question] concerning the conflicts in the labor movement, do you think that a compromise can be reached?

[Answer] I think that if we employ the same strategy, we should be able to cooperate with each other. But we will probably not be able to cooperate with a faction that has some other vague strategy. However, I am confident that those labor leaders who look to labor unionism only will someday begin to see that it is necessary to act and use political measures too. Concerning labor unionism, actually, the labor unions must be efficient. It depends on the administrative system too. If the system is democratic, the labor unions will be an efficient tool of the laborers. But if the administrative system is dictatorial, the labor unions will not be efficient in carrying out things. This is because, in a dictatorship, the various mechanisms are blocked.

[Question] In the future, what are the chances that the three labor councils will join together?

[Answer] Forming a single council is a long-term project. We have discussed this. During this first period, we will carry out activities jointly. Concerning problems that are common labor problems, we will discuss things together, work together and speak with one voice. In the future, we hope to be able to form a single council.

[Question] Will the labor movement stress forming a relationship with the farmers and students in the movement and will the ties between these three be strengthened?

[Answer] I think that the laborers must cooperate with all groups, including students and farmers. If an organization that will work for the interests of the masses is formed, we will join. I think that this is a policy.

[Question] Does this mean that you will also join together with some military groups?

[Answer] As I have said, our policy is to cooperate with all groups. If something is in the interests of the laborers and of the people [in general], we will cooperate with these groups and exchange ideas, regardless of whether it is a military group or some other group. It depends on selecting people, or groups, that think the right way and that support the needs of the laborers and people.

[Question] What is your view of the present political situation in Thailand?

[Answer] As for Thai politics at present, the political situation is dictatorial. The interest groups that have pooled their capital are the ones who play a role in exercising power. In particular, economic and political matters are controlled by those people with economic influence. Thus, these people will expand their economic control throughout the country. As for Thailand's [political] structure, the monarch [theoretically] has the greatest power. It holds administrative power and has the power to arbitrate matters. But in reality, all this is just

a trick. That is, they are using a parliamentary dictatorship. As for real power, things depend on those few people who have a monopoly on power and who have more power than parliament. Thus, these people have the power to control parliament, the cabinet and even the various organs of the state. This is what the political situation in Thailand is like at present. To correct this, there must be a democratic revolution in order to topple these power [holders] so that real power rests with the people and reflects the interests of the majority of the people. We will certainly have to carry out a revolution. But when I say revolution, what I mean is that we must make changes and move from what is bad to something that is better.

11:43

CSO: 4257/142

## STUDENT GROUP ASSAILS RTG STAND ON KHMER COALITION

Bangkok PATINYA In Thai 16 Aug pp 6,7

[Letters column: "A Policy of Disaster"]

[Text] The present foreign policy of the Thai government has been criticized widespreadly by almost all circles, including students, intellectuals and the people in general. They are critical of the fact that the Thai government, particularly the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been the prime mover in establishing the Khmer coalition government, that is, the government composed of the Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan and Son Sann groups with Prince Sihanouk serving as president. The aim of this is to have the Khmer coalition government restore the independence of Kampuchea and free it from Vietnamese influence, in which Heng Samrin is the leader [of the Vietnamese-backed group]. Concerning this support, the government has claimed that it has done this in order to carry out things in accord with the resolutions of the United Nations and Asean in order to improve the image of the Khmer Rouge government and to intercept the enemy (Vietnam) outside the country.

Because some people have criticized this policy, people in general have become confused. They are confused because some groups support this policy while others are against it. Those who support this policy are mainly powerful people in government circles or people who have close ties to the government. Those who oppose the policy include the mass media and people in general.

Before we can say whether Thailand's foreign policy concerning the formation of the Khmer coalition government, which has great importance for the security and safety of Thailand, is right or wrong, the things that we must consider are:

1. Concerning the claim that such action has been taken in order to carry out things in accord with the United Nations' resolution, actually, the United Nations has not really taken a neutral position. That is, it is under the influence of two or three great power countries. And in the past, the resolutions of the United Nations have not had any real effect. If these great powers do not agree unanimously, the United Nations cannot compel any country to do anything. For example, when the United States and Mainland China were "reconciled," Taiwan lost its seat in the United Nations. When Vietnam invaded Kampuchea, when Argentina

seized the Falkland Islands, when Russia invaded Afghanistan and, most recently, when Israel crushed Lebanon, the United Nations was not able to do anything besides pass aimless policies. Stated simply, the United Nations is a paper tiger.

2. Since Asean became involved in the Kampuchean problem, Thailand is the only country that has been pushed into the position of being the spearhead in confronting Vietnam and Kampuchea. Some parts of Thailand are in a state of war. Thailand had had to take responsibility for the refugee problem and so on, and the other Asean countries have not had to take responsibility for any of the problems. Just the opposite, some Asean countries such as Singapore and Malaysia have taken this opportunity to make a trade profit with the Indochina countries and spread false propaganda about the war situation along the Thai border in order to make people in the world think that Thailand is not safe for tourists or investors. And after the formation of the Khmer coalition government was announced, the foreign affairs minister of Singapore took the opportunity to spread the news that Nguyen Co Thach had threatened to retaliate against Thailand. This again made the world think that things are not safe in Thailand. As for the ability to provide help if Vietnam should invade Thailand, it can be seen that, concerning resources and military forces, the Asean countries do not have the capabilities to help Thailand. They do not even have the capability to save themselves.

3. As for helping to improve the image of the Khieu Samphan government, the thing that happened in the past was that, during the period when the Pol Pot-Khieu Samphan group had great power in Kampuchea, one-third of the Khmer population was exterminated using cruel and barbaric means. They helped the CPT form the Sien organization in order to carry out acts of terror in Thailand. Khmer rouge soldiers came and killed Thai citizens, including children and pregnant women, at Ban Noi in Rai and at other villages. As for Prince Norodom Sihanouk, when he held power in Kampuchea, he always acted like an enemy of Thailand.

4. As for the claim that [we must] support the Khmer coalition in order to keep the enemy outside the country, actually, Kampuchea and Vietnam alone cannot use force to invade Thailand unless they receive support from a great power. And if Thailand is really neutral, the great power will not have any reason to provide this support. Just the opposite, supporting the Khmer coalition will give the great power a just reason for supporting Vietnam and Kampuchea. Thus, instead of halting the enemy, this will induce the enemy to invade the country and it will not be possible to halt them. Because in waging a war along the Thai-Kampuchean border, they may cross over into Thailand. This will force Thailand to have to increase its military forces and budget unnecessarily because of this.

5. Concerning the formation of the Khmer coalition government, actually, it was China and the United States that wanted this in order to use this as a tool to preserve the Pol Pot faction's seat in the United Nations. This is because, during the past period, the number of votes in support of Heng Samrin has been increasing. If the Heng Samrin faction wins the seat in the United Nations,



the Khmer groups will be resolutely suppressed and the interests of China and the United States will be lost. Thus, both China and the United States have helped exert pressure on Asean, particularly Thailand, to serve as their agents in carrying this out. The result has been that Thailand has become the servant of these two great powers in the eyes of the people of the world.

It can be seen that this policy is completely wrong. That is, instead of Thailand profiting from this, this has greatly harmed Thailand's interests and may be disastrous for the country. That is:

First, because the fact that the government will have to increase the budget for border defense, this has damaged Thailand's climate for foreign investment, tourism and international trade, especially trade with the Indochina countries. The profits from these things have gone to the other Asean countries, particularly Singapore and Malaysia.

Second, as long as the war in Kampuchea continues, for Thailand: (a) The number of Khmer refugees will increase. (b) The war may spill over into Thailand. In particular, at present the government is not secure and if a rebellion breaks out in Thailand, this may provide the communists with a chance to interfere. The result may be that Thailand will become communist in the end. (c) If Vietnam continues to exert pressure from Thailand, it may change its policy and "be reconciled" with China and then "feast on" Thailand, as happened in Lebanon when it allowed the Palestinian guerrillas to use Lebanon to carry out acts of terror outside the country. (d) This will provide Vietnam an opportunity to "swallow" Kampuchea more quickly. When most of the people are Vietnamese, the Khmer coalition government will not have a popular base of support and the Khmer coalition forces will flow into Thailand. Khmer Rouge forces will carry out terrorist activities in Thailand in cooperation with the CPT, just as has happened with the Vietnamese refugees here.

Third, this has placed Thailand at a strategic disadvantage in bargaining with the great powers since we have not carried out a policy of real neutrality.

Because the government has carried out such a policy, we, as students at Bangkoknam University, feel that we should not give attention just to the enemy in the East, that is, Vietnam. We should look at the enemies all around. And if we look around, we will see that the nearest enemy is China. Furthermore, we feel that Thailand will not gain anything by fighting a war as a proxy for the great powers, which will only result in a disaster for the country.

We also ask that the government review its foreign policy in the matter of uniting the three Khmer factions. The correct thing is for Thailand to implement a policy of real neutrality. That is, it should not be the enemy of any country. The internal affairs of Kampuchea should be left to the Kampuchean people to handle. At the same time, our country should be developed so that it makes progress. --  
Students' Solidarity Groups, Border Struggle Project, Coffee Council,  
Bangkoknam University.

## THAILAND

### EDITORIAL: FEAR OF CONFRONTATION MAY BE INCREASING

Bangkok PATINYA in Thai 16 Aug 82 pp 2, 3

[Editorial: "Beware of a People's War"]

[Text] Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, the Thai minister of foreign affairs, held direct talks with Mr Nguyen Co Thach, the Vietnamese minister of foreign affairs, and Thailand relaxed its attitude of confrontation and held more friendly talks. This may be because of objections by the mass media and various groups that do not want Thailand to become engaged in a war in place of a great power or some other country or because of some other reason of the government. But pressure is still being exerted by those who want Thailand to interfere in the affairs of other countries and who want Thailand to fight a national war against the Indochina countries and this pressure is becoming even stronger.

Even before Nguyen Co Thach came to Thailand, there were reports from Singapore that the Vietnamese minister of foreign affairs had threatened Thailand. But to date, it has not been possible to prove whether it was the Singapore minister of foreign affairs or the Vietnamese minister of foreign affairs who said this. Malaysia's unwillingness to hold any talks with Vietnam almost caused Thailand to make preparations for a confrontation with Vietnam. This would have caused Thailand to miss an opportunity to talk with Vietnam about the problem that has caused tension over the formation of the Khmer coalition.

In Thailand, relying on the government's mistake in supporting the Khmer coalition, some groups are citing the government's policy, the Asean and United Nations resolutions and humanitarian principles, or justice, to further aggravate the conflict between Thailand and Vietnam. For example, they have held seminars for those who support a confrontation with Vietnam in order to exert pressure on various countries to give greater support to the Khmer coalition. This will further increase the tension between Thailand and Vietnam.

Propaganda efforts are being made to have Thailand close the door and not negotiate at all. This propaganda points out that whatever Vietnam says cannot be believed and that it should be remembered that, since Vietnam invaded Indochina, it will also invade Thailand.

PAI INYAYA points out that Thailand's interference in the affairs of other countries is just. At the same time, the people in this group condemn other countries for having sent troops to invade another country, saying that this is not just. But they are making a great effort to have Thailand do just that. Thus, the real intention of these people is to have Thailand jump into the war.

Even though those who do not agree with this and who feel that the war in Kampuchea is a dispute between communists and that free countries such as Thailand will not gain anything from this, they still say that we must become involved. Since capitalist powers once interfered in the affairs of these socialist countries, this means that Thailand, which is a small capitalist country, should follow them. Concerning this view, if it is not slave mentality, it will lead Thailand into a pitfall. The people in this group have constantly attacked the capitalists and imperialists for their terrible deeds and for invading [other countries], but now they want Thailand to do something that they have always condemned.

Next time, we will discuss the policy of "inviting the enemy into the house." It is said that Thailand has done this and that this has led Vietnam to harbor all its anger toward us. Because of this, it will think about settling accounts with Thailand and this will force Thailand to defend itself by "exerting pressure on Vietnam to withdraw from Kampuchea." They do admit, however, that Vietnam is experiencing great economic problems and cannot invade Thailand. And they are not clear about how "Vietnam is to be expelled." But the result of this is that we have made Vietnam an enemy and this will lead to a war in the future.

We do not know what the people in this group want. But the results are identical to the results desired by China and the CPT, which want to see Thailand become involved in a national war against Vietnam in order to destroy both sides. China would be free of enemies to the south. Both the Thai government, which favors the free world, and the Vietnamese government, which is a soviet-faction socialist government, would be destroyed. The CPT would no longer have to fear the Thai government. This would enable the two groups [China and the CPT] to turn Southeast Asia into a Chinese-faction communist area without having to invest very much capital.

Concerning solving the problem in Kampuchea, PAI NYA feels that the Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Security Council should do everything possible to maintain the following image: 1. Thailand must really be neutral. 2. Attention must be given to the peace. 3. There must be reasons for things and the data from all parties must be given attention. 4. We must be self-reliant. 5. We must use diplomatic means.

PAI NYA will enable us to avoid the national war planned by the great powers.

THAILAND

THAI PAPER URGES ASEAN TO 'STAND FIRM' ON KAMPUCHEA

BK080924 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 6 Aug 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Asean Ministerial Conference"]

[Text] Asean foreign ministers will meet at the Oriental Hotel on 6 and 7 August for consultations and to review the situation following the establishment of the coalition government of the three Khmer factions and also to adopt a common Asean stand with a view to solving the problem.

From our observations, we believe the following issues will be the subjects of consultations:

First, there is the progress made by the Tripartite Khmer coalition government in forging unity within the Kampuchean forces and whether this would constitute political pressure leading to a Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea. As the formation of the coalition government of the three Kampuchean factions came into reality thanks to the support of Asean countries, Asean would look at how this coalition's goals can be achieved without Asean's direct support or involvement except for political and moral support.

Second, the meeting would assess the reaction from Indochina, especially Vietnam which is acting as the leader of the Indochinese group, and especially during the visit to Asean countries and Burma by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach who claimed that the visit was very successful, but did not say in what way.

We do not know the real purpose behind Nguyen Co Thach's claim that a conference between Asean and Indochina will be announced soon. However, we are quite sure that it is unlikely that such a conference will occur especially if it is not held under the framework of the un-sponsored international conference on Kampuchea. The proposed talks between Asean and the Indochinese countries might be a Vietnamese ploy to fulfill its plan to set up an Indochinese federation.

We therefore hope that the Asean foreign ministers will stand firm on their policies and display their solidarity in tackling the problem so that they will have a strong bargaining position in dealing with Vietnam.

Since the formation of the Tripartite coalition government of Kampuchea, Vietnam has become very worried about the Kampuchean seat at the United Nations and is now doing everything in order to oppose and obstruct it.

It is therefore the duty of the Asean foreign ministers to map out a "strategy" to counter any Vietnamese move so as to achieve a just and lasting peace for the region free from the activities of "hooligans."

CSO: 4207/161

ATHIT CRITICIZES BBC REPORT; COMMENTS ON ARMY

BK200754 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] The Bangkok peacekeeping force, which comprises military and police officials, has set up checkpoints in an effort to prevent untoward incidents. Assistant Army Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek had this to say to newsmen:

[Begin recording] The Bangkok peacekeeping force has set up several checkpoints in Bangkok to conduct searches in an effort to prevent untoward incidents. People are asked to understand this action and to report to the Bangkok peacekeeping force or the metropolitan police headquarters any information which they believe might be useful to the maintenance of public safety. We must all help to maintain peace to the best of our ability.

[Question] The BBC has commented that the explosion at the prime minister's residence was a result of displeasure in some military circles with your tentative appointment as army commander. Can you comment on this?

[Answer] I do not care what the BBC or anyone else may say. I myself don't even know if I will be appointed to that post--the appointment is up to the considerations of superiors. As for the radio comment, I don't know if it actually occurred or if it was a report on the comment by someone. I believe facts will always be facts. Soldiers who work for the country know what is correct and what are facts. You can ask them about it. I feel that this matter is an internal affair of superiors. I don't think a radio station can comment about this and that accurately. How could a foreign radio commentator know more than Thai radio personalities? The Thai mass media certainly knows more than foreign journalists, who could not possibly have profound knowledge of how Thai people think--their knowledge is only superficial. Moreover, how could they know the minds of the military officials? Not even Thai journalists have commented in this regard. I don't think one should pay attention to the radio comment.

[Question] When will the annual military reshuffle be up for consideration?

[Answer] You must ask the army commander. I think the subject will be considered in late September.

[Question] Has the consideration process begun?

[Answer] I don't know; it is up to superiors. [End recording]

CSO: 4207/161



## THAILAND

### THAI PAPER VIEWS JAPANESE INVESTMENT POLICY

BK280754 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 27 Jul 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Proceed Toward Industrialization"]

[Text] A goal of national economic development is to transform the country from its current agricultural base to an industrialized country. In this process various forms of promotional privileges are provided to investors. A recent report from Japan states that the Japanese industrial council requires that as much as 47 percent of the raw materials used by Japanese industries in Thailand must come from Japan. If this is true, Japan is taking advantage of Thailand to import complete or semicomplete products into Thailand free of import duties under the Thai investment promotion law.

What percentage of locally made parts goes into the assembly of automobiles in Thailand and what percentage is imported? What about electrical appliances with which we come into contact every day? This is tantamount to us importing the goods directly but labeling them made in Thailand.

If this situation persists, it is doubtful whether our balance of trade picture will improve and whether industrial development will be as successful as called for in the national development plan. Although we may have more factories and more people employed, we will have to pay more foreign exchange for the import of products for assembly here.

We must watch Japan closely. In its investment overseas, Japan wants to export its technology, raw materials and as little capital as possible for production costs. It also exploits workers in the host countries, as is evident to many countries already. We are marching toward becoming an industrialized country but we still are unable to correct the trade deficit problem. In the end, we will have factories only for the assembly of products, which are produced abroad, for the consumption of the people here. Hence we will spend more foreign exchange every year.

It is important that we be able to reduce the balance of trade deficit as the result of our economic development program. The problem which we noted above is one of the obstacles to our economic development and we must seek every in-offensive way to rectify our disadvantages.

CSO: 4207/161

## THAILAND

### BRIEFS

CAPTURE OF CPT CAMP--The current suppression campaign, codenamed: Tai Rom Yen 11, in Ranong and Chumphon has enabled the national forces to capture the communist terrorists to flee the area. Col Thammarak Itsarangkun Na Ayutthaya, the 4th army region intelligence officer, gave the following report today: [Begin recording] The capture of the communist terrorist camp at Khao Phai has forced the communist terrorists to flee to the nearby jungles and the villages where their supporters are located, while some fled to their home villages. We tried to enter satellite camps after the capture of the major camp, where on 30 July we discovered a rifle, 485 rounds of rifle ammunition, 10 tins each containing 40 liters of rice, 3 carts of unhusked rice, 11 rounds of shotgun shells, farm tools, carpentry tools, uniforms, clothes and cooking utensils. Last night an informant told us that about 7 communist terrorists, believed to be those who had fled from the Khao Phai Camp, were seen in Tha Chana District. We dispatched a unit to the area at about 0130 this morning and it clashed with the communist terrorists for about 10 minutes. The communists were able to flee to the surrounding jungle; some dressed in their underwear. Our men could not follow them because the jungle was quite dense and because of darkness. The inspection showed, however, that some of the communist terrorists were wounded. A shotgun, two handgrenades, eight shotgun shells, some clothing, caps, radio sets and citizen identification cards were found in the area. [End recording] [Text] [BK050814 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 4 Aug 82]

OUTGOING FINNISH AMBASSADOR--On 26 July Finnish Ambassador to Thailand Tuure Adam Mentula, who maintains residence in Jakarta, paid a farewell call on Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon at Government House upon completion of his assignment in Thailand. [BK300553 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 26 Jul 82]

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED--Announcement by the Foreign Ministry on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Kingdom of Thailand the Republic of Niger: With the desire to promote the friendly relations and cooperation between their two countries, the governments of the kingdom of Thailand and the Republic of Niger have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level between the two countries as of 30 July 1982. The Foreign Ministry. Announced on 30 July 1982. [Text] [BK300251 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 30 Jul 82]

REPORT ON KING'S HEALTH--The king's health had improved gradually 3-12 August. However, on 13 August he had diarrhea, developed fever and a slightly abnormal rate of heartbeat. The king has now recovered from diarrhea and fever. His heart condition has improved, but a slightly abnormal heartbeat remains. An x-ray by the panel of medical doctors found that the inflammation of his lung had not completely disappeared. [Announcement No 13 of Royal Household Office on 17 August 1982] [Text] [BK180538 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 18 Aug 82]

KING'S HEALTH 'IMPROVED'--The general health of his majesty the king and his heart condition have improved steadily from 18-23 August. His stomach condition and temperature are normal. He has been able to eat and sleep well. [Announcement No 14 of the Royal Household on His Majesty The King's Illness] [Text] [BK241244 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 23 Aug 82]

KING'S HEALTH--From 24-29 August his majesty the king's health has improved steadily. There was an occasional abnormal heartbeat. The x-ray of his lungs showed that the infection has improved. On 30 August the abnormal heartbeat occurred again for a short period. This abnormal heartbeat could take place again due to the fact that his heart muscles are still recovering from the infection. The panel of doctors thus advised that he avoid official duties for some time in the future. [Announcement No 15 of the Royal Household on His Majesty the King's Illness--dated 1 September] [Text] [BK011620 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 1 Sep 82]

SRV AMBASSADOR LEAVES--Vietnam's first communist ambassador to Thailand, Mr Hoang Bao Son, returned home to Hanoi yesterday for a new assignment after completing his three-year duty here. Son left aboard an Air Vietnam flight. Diplomatic sources said he has not yet received a new assignment and will consult with his Foreign Ministry to determine his new job. He will be replaced soon by the new Hanoi ambassador, career diplomat (Nguyen Khoa Ke), who is at present head of the western European department at the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry. [Excerpt] [BK270523 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Aug 82 p 3 BK]

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Sept. 24, 1982

